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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume III - Number 1

FIRST QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1932

Issued by the
United States Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

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COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Volume 3 April, 1932 Number 1

Contents of Bulletin for First Quarter.

With the publication of the current issue of the bulletin, the United States Bureau of Investigation has inaugurated a departure from the policy to which it has previously adhered of publishing the bulletin on a monthly basis. For the present it is planned to release the figures for publication on a quarterly basis. The bureau will continue, however, to receive reports from police departments on a monthly basis as has been the practice in the past.

It will also be observed that a different method of presenting the data has been initiated. The bureau has received numerous requests for summarized data, and accordingly in the current issue the individual reports are omitted and an effort has been made to present the statistics in more desirable form.

The bulletin contains tables showing the extent of the reporting area and the population represented thereby. The daily averages of the number of offenses reported for the first quarter are also shown, together with comparative tables showing the rates for cities in various population groups. In addition thereto, tables are included showing the number of crimes reported for the first quarter of this year as compared with the first quarter of 1931. A tabulation showing the number of offenses of robbery and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter for cities of more than 100,000 population for 1931 as compared with the number for 1930 is included.

The term "Offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I Classes of the Uniform Classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Felonious homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" includes, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities, and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities the Department of Justice does not vouch for its accuracy. It is

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given out as current information, which possibly may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal law enforcement.

It should also be borne in mind that the figures contained in the bulletin are confined to reports submitted for a 3-month period only and naturally crime statistics for such a short space of time are subject to the necessarily implied qualifications.

In compiling the figures in each of the tables, apparently incomplete and defective returns were excluded. The population figures were obtained from the 1930 census.

Population Table.

The following table is based upon the number of cities from which returns were received for any one month during the first quarter of the current year. The cities are shown according to various population groups, together with the number of people represented by the individual groups and the percentage of the number of reporting cities as compared with the entire number of cities of the several groups.

The number of such cities from which the data were received during the first quarter was 1,476. The population represented by those cities is 49,368,231. For the same period in 1931, that is, for the first quarter of that year, there were 1,227 cities from which reports had been received during that period. The figure 1,476, therefore, represents an addition to the reporting area of 249 police departments. There are excluded from the above figures a considerable number of returns received from county officials, State police, and officers in the possessions. In other words, the population data presented in the table is confined to urban localities in the continental United States.

It will be seen from an examination of the table that of the cities having a population of 10,000 or more 78 per cent are included in the reporting area. Of the cities having a population of more than 250,000, returns have been received from all except three. With respect to those cities having a population of 100,000 to 250,000, returns have been received from all departments except four. Of the next group, those with a population of 50,000 to 100,000, eight cities have not contributed reports, while in the smaller cities in the next two groups, namely, those from 25,000 to 50,000 and those from 10,000 to 25,000, 86 per cent and 71 per cent, respectively, furnished the figures. In addition to those departments included in the table, there were 707 cities aggregating a total population of 3,927,720, from which reports were received.

Population groups	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total	982	769	78	58,340,077	45,440,511	78
A. Cities over 250,000	37	34	92	28,784,770	20,345,910	71
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	56	52	93	7,540,966	6,943,652	92
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	98	90	92	6,491,448	5,950,267	92
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	185	160	86	6,425,693	5,603,060	87
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	606	433	71	9,097,200	6,597,622	72

The above table does not include 707 cities and rural townships, aggregating a total population of 3,927,720. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

Extent of Reporting Area.

During the first quarter of 1932 reports were received from 1,476 urban police departments. This figure includes all the cities having a population of more than 250,000, with the exception of Atlanta, Los Angeles, and New York City.

Returns were received from all cities having a population of 100,000 to 250,000 except Des Moines, Iowa; Reading, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; and Tulsa, Okla.

In the population group having from 50,000 to 100,000 people, returns were received from all cities except Montgomery, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Holyoke, Mass.; Bayonne and Passaic, N. J.; Asheville, N. C.; and Charleston, W. Va.

There were 25 cities having a population of 25,000 to 50,000 which were not included in the reporting area, namely, Belvidere Township, Calif.; Pensacola, Fla.; Belleville and Granite City, Ill.; Anderson and Elkhart, Ind.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Ashland and Paducah, Ky.; Lewiston, Me.; Taunton, Mass.; Port Huron, Mich.; Meridian, Miss.; Concord, N. H.; West New York, N. J.; Raleigh, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Easton, Hazleton, Lebanon, Lower Merion Township, Nanticoke, and Upper Darby, Pa.; Johnson City, Tenn.; and Laredo, Tex.

Of the cities having a population from 10,000 to 25,000, returns were received from 433, leaving 173 departments not in the reporting area, which are as follows: Anniston, Bessemer, Decatur, Dothan, Florence, Gadsden, Huntsville, Phenix City, Selma, and Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Blytheville, El Dorado, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff, and Texarkana, Ark.; Salinas, Calif.; Trinidad, Colo.; Ansonia, Derby, and Shelton, Conn.; Daytona Beach, Gainesville, Key West, and Tallahassee, Fla.; Albany, La Grange, Thomasville, Valdosta, and Waycross, Ga.; Boise and Pocatello, Idaho; Blue Island, Brookfield, Canton, Chicago Heights, East Moline, Harrisburg, Jacksonville, Kankakee, Lincoln, Melrose Park, Pekin, and Sterling, Ill.; Bedford, Crawfordsville, Goshen, Jeffersonville, New Castle, and Shelbyville, Ind.; Boone, Muscatine, and Oskaloosa, Iowa; Chanute, Independence, Lawrence, and Leavenworth, Kans.; Bowling Green, Henderson, Hopkinsville, and Middlesboro, Ky.; Bogalusa and Lake Charles, La.; Sanford, South Portland, and Westbrook, Me.; Annapolis and Salisbury, Md.; Danvers, Easthampton, Framingham, Milford, Northampton, Plymouth, Webster, and West Springfield, Mass.; Monroe, Mich.; Virginia, Minn.; Biloxi, Greenwood, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Laurel, and Natchez, Miss.; Cape Girardeau, Columbia, Hannibal, Maplewood, and St. Charles, Mo.; Anaconda and Helena, Mont.; Norfolk, Nebr.; Keene and Rochester, N. H.; Asbury Park, Bridgeton, Cliffside Park, Collingswood, Millville, and Nutley, N. J.; Roswell and Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Dunkirk, Geneva, Irondequoit, and Valley Stream, N. Y.; Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, New Bern, Salisbury, Shelby, and Statesville, N. C.; Ada, Bartlesville, Lawton, Seminole, Okla.; Medford, Oreg.; Bellevue, Braddock, Canonsburg, Carbondale, Charleroi, Columbia, Du Bois, Dunmore, Duquesne, Hanover, Hanover Township, Homestead, Lewistown, Meadville, Mount Carmel, Munhall, Old Forge, Plains Township, Shamokin, Shenandoah, Steelton, Sunbury, Swissvale, Turtle Creek, Vandegrift, Warren, and Washington, Pa.; Bristol, Cumberland, Lincoln, North

Providence, Warwick, and West Warwick, R. I.; Florence, Greenville, and Rock Hill, S. C.; Jackson, Tenn.; Big Springs, Cleburne, Del Rio, Denison, Greenville, Lubbock, Marshall, Palestine, and San Benito, Tex.; Suffolk and Winchester, Va.; Bremerton and Longview, Wash.; Fairmont and Martinsburg, W. Va.; Marinette, South Milwaukee, Watertown, and Waukesha, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

Of the urban places having a population under 10,000, reports were received from 707 police departments, leaving a total of 1,476 communities of this group not in the reporting area for the first three months of 1932.

Cities Reporting, by States, First Quarter, 1932.

The following table shows the number of returns, by States, received by the United States Bureau of Investigation for each month of the first quarter of 1932. The figures present a substantial increase over the number received for the same period during 1931, and an increase is also shown over the number received during December of that year. For example, the number of returns received currently for January, 1931, was 1,049. The increase over this number for January of the current year was 332. The number received for February, 1931, was 1,077; for February, 1932, 1,385; for March, 1931, 1,138; and for March of this year, 1,393.

	January	February	March		January	February	March
Alabama	5	5	5	Nevada	2	3	3
Arizona	4	4	5	New Hampshire	8	6	8
Arkansas	4	4	4	New Jersey	127	129	131
California	107	106	106	New Mexico	1	2	1
Colorado	15	14	15	New York	133	136	134
Connecticut	29	28	30	North Carolina	19	17	18
Delaware	2	2	2	North Dakota	8	7	7
District of Columbia	1	1	1	Ohio	104	104	100
Florida	25	25	25	Oklahoma	30	29	29
Georgia	13	15	14	Oregon	15	14	14
Idaho	3	3	3	Pennsylvania	99	88	85
Illinois	71	71	71	Rhode Island	12	11	11
Indiana	34	35	37	South Carolina	5	5	4
Iowa	24	24	24	South Dakota	8	9	9
Kansas	25	27	27	Tennessee	7	7	8
Kentucky	13	13	13	Texas	38	39	38
Louisiana	6	6	8	Utah	5	8	5
Maine	14	14	14	Vermont	10	11	10
Maryland	5	5	5	Virginia	23	24	21
Massachusetts	84	83	87	Washington	17	16	17
Michigan	99	106	113	West Virginia	11	13	14
Minnesota	36	35	35	Wisconsin	30	32	34
Mississippi	4	4	3	Wyoming	3	2	3
Missouri	22	22	21				
Montana	7	6	7	Total number contributing	1,381	1,385	1,393
Nebraska	14	15	14				

Average Daily Number of Offenses, First Quarter, 1932.

The daily average of the number of offenses known to the police of the Part I Classes of the Uniform Classification of offenses for the first three months of 1932 is shown in the following table for 1,253 cities of miscellaneous population groups. The figures are confined to those cities which submitted apparently complete reports for each of the three months. The population represented by the cities included in the tabulation is 41,949,049.

An examination of the table shows a steady decline for the first three months in offenses against property, namely, robbery, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft. It will be noted

that offenses of larceny—theft are not subdivided into major or minor crimes. In other words, all offenses of larceny—theft reported are included in the same group. The average daily number of offenses against the person, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault, shows in each instance a slight increase for February with a decline in March. The figures presented do not include all offenses known to the police, but merely the average daily number of the offenses listed for the first quarter as reported to the United States Bureau of Investigation by 1,253 police departments.

Daily average, 1,253 miscellaneous cities

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January, 1932	7.4	4.5	6.8	161.2	46.6	478.5	824.8	473.0
February, 1932	8.1	5.4	7.0	138.2	49.6	471.8	800.0	454.1
March, 1932	7.5	4.2	6.1	131.5	45.7	448.5	777.9	422.0

The average daily number of offenses reported as shown in the following table is based on returns submitted for each month of the first quarter by 72 cities, each having a population of more than 100,000. The total population represented is 21,890,582 for those 72 cities. The reports show a slight increase in February in the daily average number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters, manslaughters by negligence, and aggravated assaults, with a decrease in that month for offenses of burglary—breaking or entering, rape, robbery, larceny—theft, and auto theft. The table indicates an increase in the daily average number of each of the offenses listed for the larger cities during the month of March, with the exception of manslaughter by negligence, which shows a slight decrease over the average for February.

Daily average, 72 cities over 100,000 population

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January, 1932	4.2	2.4	2.9	105.2	21.5	264.6	413.5	282.1
February, 1932	4.4	3.5	2.7	87.7	24.8	250.7	409.1	268.5
March, 1932	4.7	2.6	3.8	98.2	26.1	274.8	450.1	292.0

The reports for 1,181 cities, each having a population of less than 100,000, aggregating a total population of 20,058,467 for the first three months of 1932 indicate there was an increase during February in the average daily number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, and burglary—breaking or entering, but the

reports show a decrease for that month in the average daily number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny—theft and auto theft. There was a decrease in each of the offenses shown for the month of March as compared with the daily averages for January and February.

Daily average, 1,181 cities less than 100,000 population

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January, 1932	3.1	2.1	3.8	56.0	25.2	213.9	411.3	190.9
February, 1932	3.6	1.9	4.3	50.5	24.8	221.1	390.9	185.6
March, 1932	2.8	1.5	2.3	33.1	19.6	173.9	327.8	130.1

Offenses Known to the Police, First Quarter, 1932.

In the table which follows are shown the total number of crimes reported by 1,253 cities of miscellaneous population groups for the first three months of the current year, together with the rates per 100,000 population for each of the crimes of the Part I Classes of the Uniform Classification of Offenses. The population represented by the 1,253 cities included is 41,949,049. This table is a summary of the more detailed information set forth in the tabulation which follows it.

Offenses known to the police, first quarter, 1932, 1,253 miscellaneous cities; number and rates per 100,000

[Total population, 41,949,049]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of crimes	695	435	599	13,092	4,294	42,463	72,855	40,834
Rates per 100,000	1.7	1.0	1.4	31.2	10.2	101.2	173.7	97.3

In the following table are shown the number of crimes and the rates per 100,000 people for each class of the designated offenses for cities of six different population groups.

Not much variance appears in the rates per 100,000 of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter for the several groups. The rate for manslaughter by negligence shows a gradual decline commensurate with the decrease in population with the exception of cities in the group from 10,000 to 25,000 people, which shows a very slight increase over the rates for cities in the groups having a population from 25,000 to 100,000. The classification murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all murders and manslaughters reported by the police to the United States Bureau of Investigation, exclusive of

homicides attributable to criminal negligence. Offenses of that nature are classified under the heading "Manslaughter by negligence."

There is not much variation among the population groups with respect to the number of offenses of rape, and it will be noted that the rate for this offense for the smaller cities is practically the same as that for large metropolitan areas. These figures, however, are subject to limitations because of the comparatively small number of offenses of rape reported, and for the further reason that all crimes of this type are not always reported to the police.

The figures on robbery show a decided predominance among the larger cities, with a gradual reduction in proportion to the size of the cities. For example, for the first quarter of 1932 there were 52 offenses of this nature per 100,000 people reported by 27 cities having a population of more than 250,000, whereas the rate per 100,000 reported by 575 cities having a population of less than 10,000 was 12.7. The total population represented by the latter group of cities, however, was only one-fifth of that represented by the larger cities.

Similarly, there was a gradual reduction, with slight variation according to the size of the cities, with respect to the number of offenses of aggravated assault reported.

The same comment is applicable to the rates on burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft. In each class of these offenses, with slight exceptions, the rate gradually declined in accordance with the size of the reporting cities. A notable exception to this is the number of auto thefts reported for cities between 25,000 and 50,000, which was appreciably higher than the rate for the cities in the next largest population group.

Offenses known to the police, first quarter, 1932; number and rates per 100,000

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
27 cities over 250,000; total population, 15,863,475:								
Number of crimes	327	234	249	8,249	1,727	18,892	30,848	21,636
Rate per 100,000	2.1	1.5	1.6	52.0	10.9	119.1	194.4	136.4
45 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,027,107:								
Number of crimes	117	62	61	1,481	655	7,079	11,724	6,542
Rate per 100,000	1.9	1.0	1.0	24.3	10.9	117.4	194.5	108.5
85 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,928,974:								
Number of crimes	67	36	76	1,331	729	5,281	10,538	4,517
Rate per 100,000	1.1	0.6	1.3	22.4	12.3	89.1	177.7	76.2
147 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,121,297:								
Number of crimes	48	35	66	962	450	4,732	8,680	4,568
Rate per 100,000	0.9	0.7	1.3	18.8	8.8	92.4	169.5	89.2
374 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,707,760:								
Number of crimes	83	48	93	652	477	4,129	7,461	2,484
Rate per 100,000	1.4	0.8	1.6	11.4	8.4	72.3	130.7	43.5
575 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,300,436:								
Number of crimes	52	20	51	418	237	2,366	3,591	1,106
Rate per 100,000	1.6	0.6	1.5	12.7	7.2	71.7	108.8	33.5

Average Daily Number of Offenses, 1931–32.

In the table which follows is shown the average daily number of offenses of the Part I Classes of the Uniform Classification for 65 cities having a population of more than 100,000 each for the first quarter of 1931, as compared with the reports from the same cities for the first quarter of the current year. The figures are confined to cities which submitted apparently complete reports for the periods indicated, while there were excluded any reports which were obviously defective or incomplete. The total population represented by the cities included is 15,988,308.

An examination of the figures presented indicates that there was an increase for those cities in the average number of offenses of burglary—breaking or entering reported daily for the first quarter of 1932 as compared with the same period of 1931. There was also a slight increase in the average number of offenses of rape reported. The figures indicate little change in the number of murders and non-negligent manslaughters while a decrease was shown in offenses of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny—theft, and auto theft.

Daily average, offenses known to the police, 65 cities over 100,000, first quarter 1931, 1932 [1]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
FIRST QUARTER								
Number of offenses, 1931	327	253	213	5,436	1,910	16,631	34,560	21,414
Number of offenses, 1932	318	199	235	4,979	1,702	18,053	34,599	17,906
FIRST QUARTER								
Daily average, 1931	3.6	2.8	2.3	60.4	21.2	184.8	384.0	237.9
Daily average, 1932	3.5	2.2	2.6	54.7	18.7	198.4	380.2	196.8

[1] Total population represented, 15,988,308.

Felonious Homicide and Robbery.

In the table which follows the term "felonious homicide" includes all offenses of murder and manslaughter reported except homicides attributable to negligence. The figures are based on reports submitted by 58 cities, each having a population of 100,000 or more, which contributed returns for the entire 12 months of 1930 and 1931. The total population represented by the cities included is 20,756,447. Based on the returns received from those cities, it appears that there was a slight decrease in 1931 in the average number of offenses of felonious homicide reported by those cities, while there was a substantial increase in the number of offenses of robbery reported by the police departments included in the tabulation.

Felonious homicide and robbery, 1930–31, 58 cities over 100,000 population [1]

[Rates per 100,000 population]

	Felonious homicide	Robbery
1930	9.45	146.39
1931	9.03	179.10

[1] Population represented, 20,756,447.

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FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume III - Number 2

SECOND QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1932

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Volume 3 July, 1932 Number 2

Contents of Second Quarterly Bulletin.

The current issue of the bulletin contains tables showing the extent of the reporting area by cities and the population represented by contributing police departments. The average daily number of offenses of the Part I classes of the uniform classification are shown for more than 1,200 cities for each of the first six months of 1932. The rates per 100,000 people for each of the offenses listed are also shown, together with rates for cities of various population groups. There is also included a comparative table for cities of more than 100,000 population showing the average daily number of offenses for the first six months of the current year as compared with the first six months of last year. The United States Bureau of Investigation is publishing for the first time in this issue of the bulletin summarized data based on the annual reports submitted by police departments throughout the country for 1931. These reports are described in more detail in the text immediately preceding the tables.

The term "Offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Felonious homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" includes, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities, and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

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In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities the United States Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which possibly may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal law enforcement.

In compiling the tables apparently incomplete and otherwise defective returns were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

The following table is based upon the number of cities from which returns were received for any one month during the first half of the current year. The cities are shown according to various population groups, together with the number of people represented by the individual groups and the percentage of the number of reporting cities as compared with the entire number of cities of the several groups.

The number of such cities from which the data was received during the first half of 1932 was 1,536. The population represented by those cities is 52,692,749. This represents an increase of 60 cities since the issue of the first quarterly bulletin for 1932. There are excluded from the above figures a considerable number of returns received from county officials, State police, and officers in the possessions. In other words, the population data presented in the table is confined to urban localities in the continental United States.

The population data was obtained from the Bureau of the Census and represents the estimated population for cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants as of July 1, 1931. Similar estimates were not available for cities of less than 10,000 people and consequently the 1930 census was the source of information for compiling rates for cities in the smaller group.

At the present time there are 79 per cent of the cities in excess of 10,000 population included in the reporting area. There are now only 2 police departments, namely, New York City and Atlanta, in the group of more than 250,000 from which returns are not received. Reading, Pa., and Tulsa, Okla., are the only cities not contributing in the group between 100,000 and 250,000. Of the next group there are only 7 cities not in the reporting area, while in the smaller cities, that is, those from 25,000 to 50,000 and those from 10,000 to 25,000, 89 per cent and 72 per cent, respectively, furnish the figures. In addition to those included in the table there were 755 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,293,304 from which reports were received.

Population groups	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total	983	781	79	59,714,687	48,399,445	81
A. Cities over 250,000	37	35	95	29,435,800	22,067,900	75
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	55	96	7,787,612	7,530,212	97
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	103	96	93	6,852,807	6,353,911	93
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	185	164	89	6,445,336	5,760,913	89
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	601	431	72	9,193,132	6,686,509	73

The above table does not include 755 cities and rural townships, aggregating a total population of 4,293,304. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

Number of Cities Reporting.

The following table shows the number of returns by States received by the United States Bureau of Investigation for each of the first six months of 1932. The figures show a gradual increase from January to June, and although they are confined to the number of police departments submitting returns currently, they exceed the number received for the same period last year. For example, during the month of June, 1932, there were received reports from 1,437 cities, which represents an increase of 106 over the number of cities contributing for that month in 1931. Similar increases were noted in other months of the current year.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Alabama	5	5	5	5	5	6
Arizona	4	4	5	4	4	5
Arkansas	4	4	4	4	4	4
California	107	106	106	109	109	110
Colorado	15	14	15	15	15	15
Connecticut	29	28	30	30	30	30
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	25	25	25	26	25	26
Georgia	13	15	14	14	14	14
Idaho	3	3	3	3	2	2
Illinois	71	71	71	71	72	72
Indiana	34	35	37	37	37	38
Iowa	24	24	24	25	26	25
Kansas	25	27	27	25	23	26
Kentucky	13	13	13	13	13	13
Louisiana	6	6	8	8	8	8
Maine	14	14	14	15	15	15
Maryland	5	5	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts	84	83	87	86	86	87
Michigan	99	106	113	113	117	121
Minnesota	36	35	35	39	40	40
Mississippi	4	4	3	4	3	4
Missouri	22	22	21	21	21	22
Montana	7	6	7	7	7	7
Nebraska	14	15	14	16	16	16
Nevada	2	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire	8	6	8	8	8	8
New Jersey	127	129	131	131	130	130
New Mexico	1	2	1	1	2	2
New York	133	136	134	136	136	136
North Carolina	19	17	18	19	19	20
North Dakota	8	7	7	6	7	7
Ohio	104	104	100	101	98	94
Oklahoma	30	29	29	25	25	26
Oregon	15	14	14	13	14	13
Pennsylvania	99	88	85	102	108	107
Rhode Island	12	11	11	11	11	11
South Carolina	5	5	4	4	5	3
South Dakota	8	9	9	9	9	9
Tennessee	7	7	8	8	8	8
Texas	38	39	38	38	35	37
Utah	5	8	5	10	8	7
Vermont	10	11	10	10	9	9
Virginia	23	24	21	24	23	24
Washington	17	16	17	17	17	17
West Virginia	11	13	14	12	14	13
Wisconsin	30	32	34	35	36	36
Wyoming	3	2	3	3	3	3
Total number contributing	1,381	1,385	1,393	1,424	1,428	1,437

THE MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police, January to June, inclusive, 1932.

In Table 1 are shown the total number of crimes reported by 1,270 cities of miscellaneous population groups for the first six months of the current year, together with the rates per 100,000 population for each of the crimes of the Part I classes of the uniform classification of

offenses. The population represented by the 1,270 cities included is 47,196,480. This table is a summary of the more detailed information set forth in the tabulation which follows it.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1932, 1,270 miscellaneous cities; number and rates per 100,000*

[Total population, 47,196,480]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known	1,579	1,030	1,415	25,383	10,395	90,013	158,900	86,630
Rates per 100,000	3.3	2.2	3.0	53.8	22.0	190.7	336.7	183.5

Offenses Known to the Police, Number and Rates, by Population Groups.

In Table 2 are shown the number of crimes and the rate per 100,000 people for each class of the designated offenses for cities of six different population groups.

The lowest rate for offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter for the first six months of 1932 appears to have been in the cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. The rate for this group was only 50 per cent of the rate for cities of over 250,000 population. It is also noted that the lowest rate of offenses of manslaughter by negligence was found in the group of cities from 25,000 to 50,000 population. Concerning both of these offenses, the rates for cities of more than 250,000 people were higher than the rates for any other population group.

The table also indicates that the rate of offenses of rape was higher in cities over 250,000 and in cities less than 10,000 than it was for cities between those two groups.

The rate of offenses of robbery was much higher in the larger cities than the rate of this offense in smaller communities. It is particularly noticeable that the rate for cities having a population of more than 250,000 was more than twice the rate for cities having a population of 100,000 to 250,000. The rates for the other population groups showed a gradual reduction and it will be noted that the rate for cities of less than 10,000 was approximately 21 per 100,000 people.

The rates per 100,000 people of offenses of aggravated assault were considerably higher during the past six months in cities of more than 50,000 people than the rates of those less than that number.

The same comment applies to offenses of larceny—theft and auto theft, although it will be observed that the rate of offenses of larceny—theft was higher for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 people than any other group.

It is particularly noticeable that the rate of offenses of auto theft for cities of less than 10,000 people was only about 25 per cent of the rate for cities of more than 250,000 and is considerably lower than the rate for any of the other groups.

TABLE 2.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1932; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
32 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,413,200:								
Number of offenses known	825	654	702	16,952	5,004	44,060	72,390	50,294
Rate per 100,000	4.0	3.2	3.4	83.0	24.5	215.8	354.6	246.4
48 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,513,002:								
Number of offenses known	248	120	163	2,669	1,480	14,140	25,286	13,020
Rate per 100,000	3.8	1.8	2.5	41.0	22.7	217.1	388.2	199.9
86 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,783,253:								
Number of offenses known	157	73	146	2,314	1,571	10,360	20,764	9,075
Rate per 100,000	2.7	1.3	2.5	40.0	27.2	179.1	359.0	156.9
151 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,340,169:								
Number of offenses known	106	64	124	1,530	899	8,877	17,364	7,117
Rate per 100,000	2.0	1.2	2.3	28.6	16.8	166.2	325.1	133.3
367 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,712,498:								
Number of offenses known	155	74	166	1,200	953	7,824	15,335	5,019
Rate per 100,000	2.7	1.3	2.9	21.0	16.7	137.0	268.4	87.9
586 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,434,358:								
Number of offenses known	88	45	114	718	488	4,752	7,761	2,105
Rate per 100,000	2.6	1.3	3.3	20.9	14.2	138.4	226.0	61.3

Average Daily Number of Offenses.

The daily average of the number of offenses known to the police of the Part I classes of the uniform classification of offenses for the first six months of 1932 is shown in Table 3 for 1,270 cities of miscellaneous population groups. The population represented by the cities in the tabulation is 47,196,480.

An examination of the table indicates that there was a slight increase in the average daily number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter during the months of April and June, while manslaughter by negligence showed a general downward trend for the six months.

The figures reveal that robbery showed a gradual but marked decrease during that period, ranging from an average daily number of approximately 176 offenses in January to about 114 offenses daily in June.

The number of offenses of aggravated assault reported during the second quarter showed a marked increase over the number reported during the first quarter, a sharp increase occurring in the average daily number of offenses of this nature for April as compared with the number for March. The term "aggravated assault" means a serious assault in which severe bodily harm may be inflicted, such as an assault with a deadly weapon.

There was a gradual decline in burglary—breaking or entering during the first quarter, with a slight increase in April, followed by a continued decline in May and June.

Little change was reported in the average daily number of offenses of larceny—theft with the exception that during the month of April a

very slight increase was shown. This increase, however, did not continue during May and June.

Auto thefts showed a steady decline during the first quarter, but there was a sharp increase in the number of offenses of this nature during April. The average daily number of offenses of auto theft for June, however, was lower than for any other month of the first half of 1932.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1932; 1,270 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 47,196,480]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January, 1932	8.3	6.3	7.5	175.9	50.3	529.7	885.3	497.7
February, 1932	8.8	6.7	8.0	153.0	54.3	514.0	861.6	475.1
March, 1932	8.3	5.4	7.6	140.7	50.4	486.6	843.8	450.3
April, 1932	9.2	5.3	7.9	131.4	61.8	503.5	910.2	518.9
May, 1932	8.3	5.4	7.6	121.4	62.3	468.9	868.5	470.2
June, 1932	9.2	4.9	8.0	114.2	63.8	465.3	869.5	444.1

Comparative Daily Averages, 1931–32.

In the table which follows are shown the total number of offenses for the first six months of 1931 and the average daily number of offenses for that period, together with similar information for the first six months of the current year. The figures included are those received from 72 cities having a population of more than 100,000 people, aggregating a total population of 19,260,402.

Little change appeared between the average daily number of offenses of murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, or larceny—theft.

The figures reveal that there was a decrease in the average daily number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence for the first six months of 1932 as compared with a similar period for 1931.

A decrease was also shown in the average number of offenses of robbery, aggravated assault, and auto theft.

Slight increases were shown, however, this year in the average daily number of offenses of burglary—breaking or entering.

TABLE 4.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 72 cities over 100,000, January to June, inclusive, 1931, 1932*

[Total population, 19,260,402]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known, 1931	754	737	574	9,903	4,873	33,831	71,527	43,838
Number of offenses known, 1932	751	579	609	9,245	4,356	36,477	72,480	36,430
Daily average, 1931	4.2	4.1	3.2	54.7	26.9	186.9	395.2	242.1
Daily average, 1932	4.1	3.2	3.3	50.8	23.9	200.4	398.3	200.2

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR 1931

The figures presented in the tables which follow are based on annual reports for the calendar year 1931 submitted by 511 police departments throughout the country, representing a population of approximately 16½ million people. Annual reports were received from 920 cities for that year. Each return was carefully examined and the attention of police officials invited to apparent inaccuracies. In instances where it was found impossible to obtain corrections of errors, or where it was not possible to furnish completely the information requested, the reports were disregarded and were not included in the tabulations which formed the basis of the tables which follow.

The system of uniform crime reporting for police departments as adopted by the United States Bureau of Investigation provides for the regular submission of monthly reports showing the number of major offenses known to police departments each month. Annual reports are also required but these are in greater detail than the monthly reports. These annual reports enable police departments to make any adjustments which may be necessary in the figures submitted on a monthly basis and are calculated to show principally the amount of crime committed during the year, the success which police departments have had in clearing cases by arrest during the year, and the number of persons charged; that is, those who were held to answer criminal charges.

The figures in the tables are confined to the part 1 group of the Uniform Classification of Offenses, which consists of those serious crimes which are most generally reported to the police.

Offenses Known and Rates per 100,000 People, 1931.

In the following table is shown the number of offenses known to the police as reflected by the annual reports received from 511 cities. There is also shown the rate per 100,000 people for each offense. The population represented by the returns was 16,458,401.

TABLE 5.—*Offenses known to the police, 1931, 511 miscellaneous cities; number and rates per 100,000*

[Total population, 16,458,401]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known	1,145	711	904	13,055	7,264	51,607	122,911	54,637
Rates per 100,000	7.0	4.3	5.5	79.3	44.1	313.6	746.8	332.0

Rates per 100,000 People, 1931, by Population Groups.

The number of crimes of the designated classes and the rate per 100,000 by population groups for 1931 are shown in Table 6.

The highest rate of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter appears to have been in the cities having a population of 100,000 to 250,000, although the rate for that group was only slightly higher than the rate for cities of more than 250,000 people. The cities of intermediate sizes, that is, those between 10,000 and 100,000 people, had a rate which was considerably lower than the large

metropolitan cities and was also much lower than the rate for communities having a population of less than 10,000 people.

The rate of offenses of manslaughter by negligence for cities having a population of 100,000 to 250,000 was also higher than the rate of offenses of this nature for any other group, while the rate of offenses of rape was much higher in smaller communities than in larger cities. Aggravated assault seemed to have been more prevalent in cities between 50,000 and 250,000 than in any other group.

The rate for robbery declined as the size of the city decreased, with the exception of the rate for cities between 50,000 and 100,000 people, which was substantially higher than the rate in cities in the next largest population group. If, however, the rates for all cities over 100,000 were computed and compared with cities of less than 100,000 it is quite apparent from the figures received that there was less robbery in smaller communities than in the larger cities. The same comment applies to offenses of burglary—breaking or entering, and larceny—theft.

This condition also prevails with respect to offenses of auto theft and it is of particular interest to note the gradual decline in the rate of auto theft from the larger cities to the smaller cities. It will be observed that the rate of auto theft for cities of less than 10,000 is less than one-third the rate for cities of more than 100,000 people.

The population data is based on information furnished by the Bureau of the Census showing the estimated population as of July 1, 1931, for cities of more than 10,000 people, and, since such estimates were not available for cities of less than 10,000 population, the figures in the 1930 census were used for cities in that group. Due allowance, therefore, should be made when comparing cities in the low population group with those in the other groups.

TABLE 6.—*Offenses known to the police, 1931; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
11 cities over 250,000; total population, 6,555,100:								
Number of crimes	518	270	371	7,209	2,670	20,048	56,284	27,451
Rate per 100,000	7.9	4.1	5.7	110.0	40.7	305.8	858.6	418.8
18 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 2,397,331:								
Number of crimes	200	171	132	1,643	1,458	9,564	21,111	9,693
Rate per 100,000	8.4	7.1	5.5	68.5	60.8	399.0	880.7	404.4
31 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 2,058,960:								
Number of crimes	109	61	96	1,690	1,148	7,659	16,165	6,416
Rate per 100,000	5.3	3.0	4.7	82.1	55.7	372.0	785.1	311.6
50 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 1,749,072:								
Number of crimes	115	85	71	1,021	756	5,258	11,580	5,100
Rate per 100,000	6.6	4.9	4.1	58.4	43.2	300.6	662.1	291.6
143 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 2,194,049:								
Number of crimes	90	73	127	891	724	5,318	11,061	4,075
Rate per 100,000	4.1	3.3	5.8	40.6	33.0	242.4	504.1	185.7
258 cities under 10,000; total population, 1,503,949:								
Number of crimes	113	51	107	601	508	3,760	6,710	1,902
Rate per 100,000	7.5	3.4	7.1	40.1	33.8	250.0	446.1	126.5

Percentage Table of Part 1 Offenses, Annual Returns, 1931.

The percentage of each offense class to the whole as indicated in the annual returns from 511 police departments is shown in Table 7.

Offenses against property, namely, robbery, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft and auto theft, constituted slightly more than 96 per cent of the entire group, whereas felonious homicide, rape, and aggravated assault accounted for only slightly less than 4 per cent of the offenses reported.

TABLE 7.—*Percentage distribution of offenses known to the police, 1931; 511 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 16,458,401]

	Total	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
		Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known	252,234	1,145	711	904	13,055	7,264	51,607	122,911	54,637
Percentage of total	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.2	2.9	20.5	48.8	21.7

Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged.

The figures in Table 8 show the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, and the number of persons charged, as reported by 511 police departments in their annual reports for 1931 to the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The term "offenses known" includes all actual offenses of the part 1 classes committed in 1931 which became known to the police departments of the cities represented. An offense is considered "cleared by arrest" when one or more persons have been taken into custody, charged with having committed it and are held or turned over for prosecution. The term "persons charged" signifies the individuals who are taken into custody by the police and held to answer for a criminal offense, as distinguished from those who are arrested and later released without a formal charge having been placed against them. The number of persons charged need not necessarily be the same as the number of offenses cleared by arrest, since the arrest of one person may clear several crimes, whereas the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense.

The percentage of offenses cleared by arrest is also shown in the next table. It will be observed that the percentage of clearances for attacks upon the person—namely, felonious homicide, rape, and aggravated assault—is considerably higher than the percentage of clearances for other offenses. Of course, robbery is essentially an attack upon the person but the motive is to obtain property, and it is accordingly considered as one of the offenses against property. It will be noted that the percentage of clearances of offenses of this nature is not as high as the percentage of clearances of any of the offenses against the person.

The percentage of clearances for the entire group was lower in offenses of auto theft than in any other offense. It is appropriate to observe, however, that in the great majority of cases stolen cars are usually recovered, but the recovery of a car does not in itself clear the offense according to the rules of uniform crime reporting.

TABLE 8.—*Summary of offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged, 1931; 511 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 16,458,401]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known	1,145	711	904	13,055	7,264	51,607	122,911	54,637
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	892	643	795	4,828	5,337	14,516	31,698	7,767
Number of persons charged	1,003	709	1,051	5,071	5,592	12,893	31,831	6,807
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	77.9	90.4	87.9	37.0	73.5	28.1	25.8	14.2

In Table 9 are shown the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, and the number of persons charged for 1931, according to population groups. There is indicated in the margin the number of cities of each group, together with the population for the respective groups.

TABLE 9.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged, 1931, by population groups*

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
11 cities over 250,000; total population, 6,555,100:								
Number of offenses known	518	270	371	7,209	2,670	20,048	56,284	27,451
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	406	257	308	2,497	1,802	5,320	12,309	2,985
Number of persons charged	491	281	450	2,518	1,686	5,844	13,989	2,842
18 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 2,397,331:								
Number of offenses known	200	171	132	1,643	1,458	9,564	21,111	9,693
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	172	159	122	572	1,081	2,541	4,676	1,156
Number of persons charged	167	160	162	632	1,353	1,817	4,339	881
31 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 2,058,900:								
Number of offenses known	109	61	96	1,690	1,148	7,659	16,165	6,416
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	79	50	88	575	737	1,790	4,573	1,290
Number of persons charged	85	61	102	570	678	1,100	4,194	818
50 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 1,749,072:								
Number of offenses known	115	85	71	1,021	756	5,258	11,580	5,100
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	87	75	70	524	684	1,845	3,608	1,074
Number of persons charged	96	81	85	523	757	1,436	3,200	865
143 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 2,194,049:								
Number of offenses known	90	73	127	891	724	5,318	11,061	4,075
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	63	58	111	399	585	1,661	3,808	733
Number of persons charged	75	75	132	461	622	1,377	3,620	770
258 cities under 10,000; total population, 1,503,949:								
Number of offenses known	113	51	107	601	508	3,760	6,710	1,902
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	85	44	96	261	448	1,359	2,724	529
Number of persons charged	89	51	120	367	496	1,319	2,489	631

Percentage of Clearances, by Population Groups.

The percentage of offenses cleared by arrest as reflected in the annual reports for 1931 from 511 police departments is shown according to population groups in the table which follows.

The comparatively high percentage of clearances in offenses against the person, when considered in connection with the percentage of offenses against property which were cleared, seems to persist uniformly in cities of all sizes.

The percentage of clearances for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter was higher in cities having a population in excess of 100,000 than in cities of any other population group. This is also true with respect to cleared cases of manslaughter by negligence. The smaller cities, however, have reported a larger percentage of cleared crimes of robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft than have the cities over 100,000 in population.

TABLE 10.—*Percentages of offenses cleared by arrest, 1931, by population groups*

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
11 cities over 250,000; total population, 6,555,100: Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	78.4	95.2	83.0	34.6	67.5	26.5	21.9	10.9
18 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 2,397,331: Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	86.0	93.0	92.4	34.8	74.1	26.6	22.1	11.9
31 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 2,058,900: Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	72.5	82.0	91.7	34.0	64.2	23.4	28.3	20.1
50 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 1,749,072: Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	75.7	88.2	98.6	51.3	90.5	35.1	31.1	21.0
143 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 2,194,049: Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	70.0	79.4	87.4	44.8	80.8	31.2	34.4	18.0
258 cities under 10,000; total population, 1,503,949: Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	75.2	86.3	89.7	43.4	88.2	36.1	40.6	27.8

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation

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Contents of Third Quarterly Bulletin.

This issue of the bulletin contains tables showing the extent of the reporting area by cities and the population represented by contributing police departments, arranged according to the various population groups. The number of cities contributing crime statistics in the various States from January to September, 1932, inclusive, is shown in a separate tabulation. There is also shown the number of offenses committed from January to September, 1932, inclusive, by population groups, together with the rates of crimes per 100,000 population. A comparative table setting forth the average daily number of offenses for the first nine months of the current year for cities over 100,000 as compared with the first nine months of last year is included. The average daily number of offenses of the Part I classes of the uniform classification is shown for 1,193 cities for each of the first nine months of 1932. Tables are included showing the rates by geographic divisions.

There are published in this issue of the bulletin tables based upon the fingerprint records received by the United States Bureau of Investigation from February 1 to September 30, 1932, inclusive. These tables are explained in greater detail in the text immediately preceding them.

The term "Offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Felonious homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" includes, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities the United States Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which possibly may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal law enforcement.

146884—32

In compiling the tables apparently incomplete and otherwise defective returns were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

The following table shows the number of cities from which returns were received for any one month during the first three quarters of the current year. The cities are shown according to various population groups, together with the number of people represented by the individual groups. The percentage of the number of reporting cities as compared with the entire number of cities of the several groups is also shown.

The number of such cities from which the data was received during the first three quarters of 1932 was 1,546. The population represented by those cities was 52,802,362. This represents an increase of 10 cities since the issue of the second quarterly bulletin for 1932. There are excluded from the above figures a considerable number of returns received from county officials, State police, and officers in the possessions. The population data represented in the table is confined, therefore, to urban localities in the continental United States.

The figures for cities in excess of 10,000 people were obtained from the Bureau of the Census as estimated July 1, 1931. Similar estimates were not available for cities of less than 10,000 and consequently the 1930 census was the source of information for those cities.

At the present time there are 79 per cent of the cities in excess of 10,000 population included in the reporting area. There are now only two police departments, namely, New York, N. Y., and Atlanta, Ga., in the group of more than 250,000 from which returns are not received. In the group between 100,000 and 250,000, Reading, Pa., and Tulsa, Okla., are the only cities not contributing. Of the next group there are only seven cities not in the reporting area, while in the smaller cities, that is, those from 25,000 to 50,000 and those from 10,000 to 25,000, 89 per cent and 72 per cent, respectively, furnish the figures. In addition to those included in the table, there were 764 cities and rural townships, aggregating a total population of 4,376,498, from which reports were received.

Population groups	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total	983	782	79	59,714,687	48,425,864	81
A. Cities over 250,000	37	35	95	29,435,800	22,067,900	75
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	55	96	7,787,612	7,530,212	97
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	103	96	93	6,852,807	6,353,911	93
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	185	164	89	6,445,336	5,760,913	89
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	601	432	72	9,193,132	6,712,928	73

The above table does not include 764 cities and rural townships, aggregating a total population of 4,376,498. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

Number of Cities Reporting.

In the table which follows the number of returns by States received by the United States Bureau of Investigation for each of the first nine months of 1932 are set forth. The figures are confined to the number of police departments submitting returns currently. It is of interest to note that the number of returns received for September, 1932, exceeds the number published in September, 1931, by 205

reports. A similar increase for each of the previous eight months of this year has been shown over the corresponding months of 1931.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Alabama	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5
Arizona	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Arkansas	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
California	107	106	106	109	109	110	110	111	110
Colorado	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	15
Connecticut	29	28	30	30	30	30	30	31	30
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	25	25	25	26	25	26	26	26	27
Georgia	13	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Idaho	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2
Illinois	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	71	72
Indiana	34	35	37	37	37	38	37	38	40
Iowa	24	24	24	25	26	25	25	25	25
Kansas	25	27	27	25	23	26	27	26	25
Kentucky	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Louisiana	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Maine	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Maryland	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts	84	83	87	86	86	87	86	86	86
Michigan	99	106	113	113	117	121	120	120	122
Minnesota	36	35	35	39	40	40	39	38	38
Mississippi	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
Missouri	22	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	22
Montana	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
Nebraska	14	15	14	16	16	16	16	16	15
Nevada	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
New Jersey	127	129	131	131	130	130	131	132	129
New Mexico	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
New York	133	136	134	136	136	136	137	136	136
North Carolina	19	17	18	19	19	20	20	19	20
North Dakota	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7
Ohio	104	104	100	101	98	94	97	98	102
Oklahoma	30	29	29	25	25	26	29	28	28
Oregon	15	14	14	13	14	13	14	14	14
Pennsylvania	99	88	85	102	108	107	105	109	112
Rhode Island	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
South Carolina	5	5	4	4	5	3	2	2	2
South Dakota	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Tennessee	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8
Texas	38	39	38	38	35	37	37	36	37
Utah	5	8	5	10	8	7	9	8	8
Vermont	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10	9
Virginia	23	24	21	24	23	24	23	24	23
Washington	17	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16
West Virginia	11	13	14	12	14	13	13	14	16
Wisconsin	30	32	34	35	36	36	35	33	33
Wyoming	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total number contributing	1,381	1,385	1,393	1,424	1,428	1,437	1,440	1,442	1,450

Offenses Known to the Police, Number and Rates, by Population Groups.

In the following table are shown the number of crimes reported to the United States Bureau of Investigation from January to September, 1932, and the rates per 100,000 people for 1,193 cities subdivided into six population groups. An examination of the figures reveals that the rates for offenses of the Part I classes were considerably higher in larger cities than smaller cities.

There seems to be a gradual decline in the crime rates proportionate to the decrease in population. For example, the rates for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter for the first nine months of the current year declined from 6.3 for 100,000 people for cities having more than 250,000 to 3.5 for cities of less than 10,000.

A similar trend is noticed in connection with offenses of manslaughter by negligence, although the rate for that offense for cities under 10,000 was slightly higher than for those having a population between 10,000 and 50,000.

The rate for offenses of rape is also higher in cities of more than 250,000, showing a gradual decline in smaller cities, with the exception, however, that cities under 10,000 show a rate approximately the same as that in the major group.

The rate for robbery in the first group of cities was considerably more than twice that of any other group and was shown to be approximately four times the rate of cities having a population of less than 25,000.

Aggravated assault apparently was more prevalent in cities between 50,000 and 100,000 than in any other group, while burglary—breaking or entering—showed a higher rate for cities from 100,000 to 250,000 than for any of the other reporting units. The same comment applies to larceny—theft.

For offenses of auto theft the rate for cities of over 250,000 was 371.4. This figure is shown to be higher than in any other population group for this offense, although a gradual reduction in rate takes place; and in cities of less than 10,000 the rate has dropped to 89.6 offenses, or about 25 per cent of the rate for cities of more than 250,000. The rate for this group is considerably lower than the rate for any of the other groups.

Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1932; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
31 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,043,400:								
Number of offenses known	1,273	876	1,073	24,316	7,598	64,480	106,540	74,441
Rate per 100,000	6.3	4.4	5.3	121.3	37.9	321.7	531.5	371.4
49 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,726,102:								
Number of offenses known	378	179	256	3,796	2,327	22,363	40,356	19,649
Rate per 100,000	5.6	2.7	3.8	56.4	34.6	332.5	600.0	292.1
82 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,521,388:								
Number of offenses known	223	104	226	3,100	2,289	14,833	30,806	12,732
Rate per 100,000	4.0	1.9	4.1	56.1	41.4	268 6	557.9	230.6
145 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,100,213:								
Number of offenses known	178	91	190	2,174	1,346	12,714	25,828	9,577
Rate per 100,000	3.5	1.8	3.7	42.6	26.4	249.3	506.4	187.8
340 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,271,460:								
Number of offenses known	215	101	240	1,530	1,438	10,860	21,952	6,728
Rate per 100,000	4.1	1.9	4.5	29.0	27.3	206.0	416.4	127.6
546 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,238,168:								
Number of offenses known	115	71	164	964	678	6,808	11,276	2,903
Rate per 100,000	3.5	2.2	5.1	29 8	20.9	210.2	348.2	89.6
Total, 1,193 cities; total population, 45,960,731:								
Number of offenses known	2,382	1,422	2,149	35,880	15,676	132,058	236,758	126,630
Rate per 100,000	5.2	3.1	4.7	78.2	34.1	287.7	515 8	274.6

Average Daily Number of Offenses.

The average daily number of offenses known to the police for the Part I classes of the uniform classification of offenses for the first nine months of 1932 is shown in the following table for 1,193 cities of miscellaneous population groups. The population represented by the cities in the tabulation is 45,900,731.

An examination of the table shows that in June there was a slight increase in the average daily number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter over the first five months, with a decided increase in July. However, in August and September there was a decline in the daily average.

The daily averages for the offense of manslaughter by negligence show that during the second quarter there was a noticeable decline as compared with the first quarter and a continued decline during the third quarter.

The figures reveal that robbery showed a gradual but marked decrease during that period, ranging from an average daily number of approximately 172 offenses in January to 125 offenses in September. The low daily average of approximately 112 offenses is shown for the month of June.

The number of offenses of aggravated assault reported during the second quarter showed a marked increase over the number reported for the first quarter. However, the third quarter shows a gradual decline.

There was a slight decrease during the second quarter in the daily average of offenses of burglary—breaking or entering—as compared with the first quarter. The third quarter, however, shows a slight increase over the second quarter.

There was a gradual increase in the larceny—theft offenses during the second quarter over the first quarter. An increase was also shown during the third quarter over the second quarter.

The average daily number of auto thefts during the second quarter showed an increase over the total for the first three months. However, during the third quarter there was a slight decline as compared with the second quarter. During the month of January there was a daily average of approximately 486 auto theft offenses. However, the September daily average was 449.

Daily average offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1932: 1,193 miscellaneous cities

[Total population, 45,900,731]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	8.2	6.1	7.4	171.6	48.5	515.8	854.4	486.2
February	8.4	6.5	7.8	150.5	53.0	503.1	834.1	463.8
March	8.0	5.1	7.5	136.4	48.3	471.7	810.7	439.4
April	8.8	5.2	7.6	127.5	59.5	489.4	877.2	509.4
May	8.0	5.2	7.4	119.2	59.3	461.1	853.9	466.1
June	9.0	4.7	8.0	112.3	61.7	459.6	855.9	438.2
July	10.8	4.1	7.3	117.3	66.4	477.8	858.1	436.7
August	9.3	4.7	8.6	118.8	62.4	483.2	907.4	451.6
September	7.6	5.2	8.9	125.3	55.6	476.8	925.2	448.9

Comparative Daily Averages, 1931–32.

In the following table are shown the total number of offenses and the average daily number of offenses for the 9-month period from January to September, 1932, inclusive. Corresponding information is also shown for the same period of last year. The figures included were obtained from reports of 72 cities, each having a population of

more than 100,000. The total population represented in this table is 19,103,702.

Very slight changes occur between the average daily number of offenses for 1932 as compared with 1931 for offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, and larceny—theft. An examination of the table reveals that there was a decrease in the average daily number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, aggravated assault, and auto theft for the first nine months of 1932 as compared with the corresponding months of 1931. An increase in the number of burglaries committed daily appears to have occurred during 1932.

Daily average, offenses known to the police, 72 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1931–32

[Total population, 19,103,702]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known, 1931	1,112	1,037	893	13,525	7,626	49,582	107,154	63,471
Number of offenses known, 1932	1,127	799	956	12,896	6,700	55,186	109,246	53,730
Daily average, 1931	4.0	3.8	3.3	49.5	27.9	181.6	392.5	232.5
Daily average, 1932	4.1	2.9	3.5	47.1	24.4	201.4	398.7	196.1

Rates of Offenses by Geographic Divisions.

There follow a series of tables showing the rates per 100,000 people for major offenses reported by cities for the first nine months of the current year. The tables are grouped according to geographical divisions showing the number of cities and population represented in each division.

In making comparisons of the rates for the various divisions it must be taken into consideration that the population represented in the different groups varies considerably. In some instances an insufficient number of crimes were actually reported from which to make any conclusive comparisons.

Generally speaking, there was little change in the fluctuation of offenses of felonious homicide and rape. There was a general decline in all sections of the country in the number of offenses of robbery reported to the United States Bureau of Investigation during the second quarter as compared with the number reported during the first quarter. A general increase was shown during July, August, and September, although slight, in the number of offenses of this nature. There was little change in the number of offenses of aggravated assault reported from cities in the New England, Middle Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States. The East North Central States showed a marked increase in the second and third quarters for this type of offense, while the South Atlantic States also showed a slight increase in the number of offenses of aggravated assault during the third quarter. The general trend of the reports received indicates a slight decrease in the number of offenses of burglary—breaking or entering. Increases were noted, however, in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain States in the number of offenses of this

nature reported. The number of offenses of larceny—theft reported showed a gradual increase during the third quarter with the exception of the South Atlantic and East South Central States. There was a slight decrease in the former and little change in the latter. Auto thefts seemed to be less prevalent during the third quarter than they were at the beginning of the year, with some few exceptions.

Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[139 cities, representing a population of 5,172,155]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January, 1932	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.8	1.4	27.4	40.3	25.4
February, 1932	.1	.1	.4	2.8	1.3	22.2	34.7	19.7
March, 1932	.1	.1	.3	3.1	1.7	24.2	41.1	23.9
April, 1932	(1)	.2	.3	3.0	1.6	22.0	45.7	26.0
May, 1932	.1	.3	.5	2.0	1.5	22.3	45.9	23.2
June, 1932	.1	.3	.4	1.9	1.1	23.1	46.4	21.1
July, 1932	.1	.4	.6	1.8	1.6	24.3	49.7	19.3
August, 1932	.1	.2	.9	2.0	1.6	22.4	48 9	18.7
September, 1932	.1	.3	.5	2.0	1.6	22.3	46.3	21.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[304 cities, representing a population of 9,601,611]

January, 1932	0.4	0.9	0.5	4.9	3.0	18.7	24.6	14.7
February, 1932	.4	.8	.5	4.5	3.0	16.0	22.0	13.8
March, 1932	.3	.8	.6	3.8	2.8	16.7	22.1	14.1
April, 1932	.3	.7	.6	3.1	3.4	16.5	24.8	16.2
May, 1932	.4	.7	.5	2.7	3.2	16.2	27.0	15.2
June, 1932	.4	.6	.6	3.1	3.6	16.6	28.4	13.1
July, 1932	.5	.4	.6	3.1	3.6	17.7	28 2	11.8
August, 1932	.3	.6	.5	2.5	3.3	16.4	29 6	10.7
September, 1932	.3	.7	.6	3.0	3.1	16.7	29.3	12.2

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[302 cities, representing a population of 13,093,376]

January, 1932	5.0	2.7	5.3	181.9	31.6	365.7	563.1	380.9
February, 1932	4.5	3.2	4.6	143 6	32 0	319.8	510 8	334.0
March, 1932	4.5	2.1	4.3	149.0	33 3	333 2	535 5	344.3
April, 1932	5.5	2.0	5.0	139.0	40 0	348 9	628 2	425.9
May, 1932	3.5	2.0	5.2	137.8	43 2	330 8	603 0	388.9
June, 1932	4.6	2.5	6.9	118.1	40 6	298.7	598 6	356.3
July, 1932	5.9	1.7	5.0	134.1	48.3	309 5	592 3	370.3
August, 1932	7.6	2.1	6.3	137.8	42.3	342.2	675.1	417.6
September, 1932	4.6	2.2	6.8	147.2	42.5	325.7	654.6	367.4

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[118 cities, representing a population of 4,216,325]

January, 1932	0.3	0.1	0.3	12.5	1.9	22.3	51.1	31.3
February, 1932	.6	.1	.2	10.3	1.9	23.9	49.0	35.7
March, 1932	.6	.1	.5	9.6	1.4	25.1	51.2	32.5
April, 1932	.5	(1)	.4	8.8	2.5	27.2	58.6	37.3
May, 1932	.5	(1)	.4	8.6	1.9	30.3	57.5	34.2
June, 1932	.5	.1	.3	7.0	2.0	26.9	52.7	32.0
July, 1932	.9	(1)	.3	8.5	2.7	30.4	57.0	31.7
August, 1932	.5	.1	.3	7.7	2.1	29.4	59.5	32.7
September, 1932	.4	.1	.5	7.7	1.9	28.4	64.2	35.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[78 cities, representing a population of 3,340,530]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January, 1932	1.4	0.5	0.5	10.2	8.0	39.5	76.8	40.2
February, 1932	1.1	.4	.9	7.8	8.1	39.9	68.5	37.2
March, 1932	1.5	.5	.2	6.5	7.5	36.3	71.1	36.0
April, 1932	1.3	.4	.5	7.5	7.6	36.3	66.7	37.6
May, 1932	1.2	.3	.6	4.7	9.6	34.5	64.8	33.8
June, 1932	1.2	.3	.4	5.1	9.8	33.5	63.4	30.2
July, 1932	1.7	.4	.5	6.5	10.7	34.1	66.2	30.9
August, 1932	1.3	.3	.5	6.3	10.3	37.7	73.2	35.3
September, 1932	1.1	.3	.4	6.4	9.7	40.6	72.6	33.5

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[26 cities, representing a population of 1,601,502]

January, 1932	1.7	0.8	0.2	12.6	11.2	50.6	58.2	35.3
February, 1932	1.9	.9	.1	14.4	12.5	48.0	52.0	29.7
March, 1932	2.1	.4	.4	12.9	10.6	51.8	49.5	28.2
April, 1932	2.1	.7	.3	10.9	15.6	51.4	54.0	34.0
May, 1932	1.8	1.0	.1	8.3	14.1	39.5	52.0	31.5
June, 1932	2.2	.6	.3	10.5	15.9	45.1	52.0	29.5
July, 1932	2.0	.5	.2	9.3	15.4	52.9	52.7	30.8
August, 1932	1.9	.4	.4	9.7	15.5	53.7	56.8	28.7
September, 1932	2.3	.7	.5	9.8	14.6	44.8	57.5	29.2

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[60 cities, representing a population of 2,723,889]

January, 1932	1.1	0.2	0.2	11.0	4.4	49.5	106.2	45.3
February, 1932	1.1	.6	.3	9.8	4.0	44.7	93.6	36.9
March, 1932	.8	.2	.8	8.4	5.0	44.5	85.8	34.5
April, 1932	1.6	.3	.6	7.8	6.5	46.2	91.5	34.9
May, 1932	1.7	.6	.6	8.4	5.8	44.9	83.1	35.2
June, 1932	1.3	.2	.5	8.8	7.0	41.5	74.1	35.2
July, 1932	1.9	.2	.5	7.8	7.1	46.8	87.4	41.4
August, 1932	1.3	.4	.5	8.0	8.0	47.2	81.3	41.5
September, 1932	1.6	.2	.4	6.2	5.9	38.0	81.5	37.0

MOUNTAIN STATES

[35 cities, representing a population of 886,142]

January, 1932	0.6	0.1	0.4	16.6	1.7	44.1	73.7	42.6
February, 1932	.4	(1)	.2	11.0	1.3	49.3	76.8	43.0
March, 1932	.8	.2	.2	12.5	1.1	46.6	85.6	34.7
April, 1932	.4	(1)	.2	8.9	1.1	51.9	87.0	40.5
May, 1932	.7	.1	.4	10.8	2.4	52.2	86.1	43.1
June, 1932	.2	.1	.2	6.8	1.8	54.4	77.6	37.6
July, 1932	.3	.1	(1)	9.5	1.6	55.5	76.8	36.3
August, 1932	.8	.3	.6	10.8	1.6	53.3	93.9	34.0
September, 1932	.1	(1)	.3	10.7	1.1	51.2	89.1	36.3

[1] No offenses reported.

PACIFIC STATES

[131 cities, representing a population of 5,265,201]

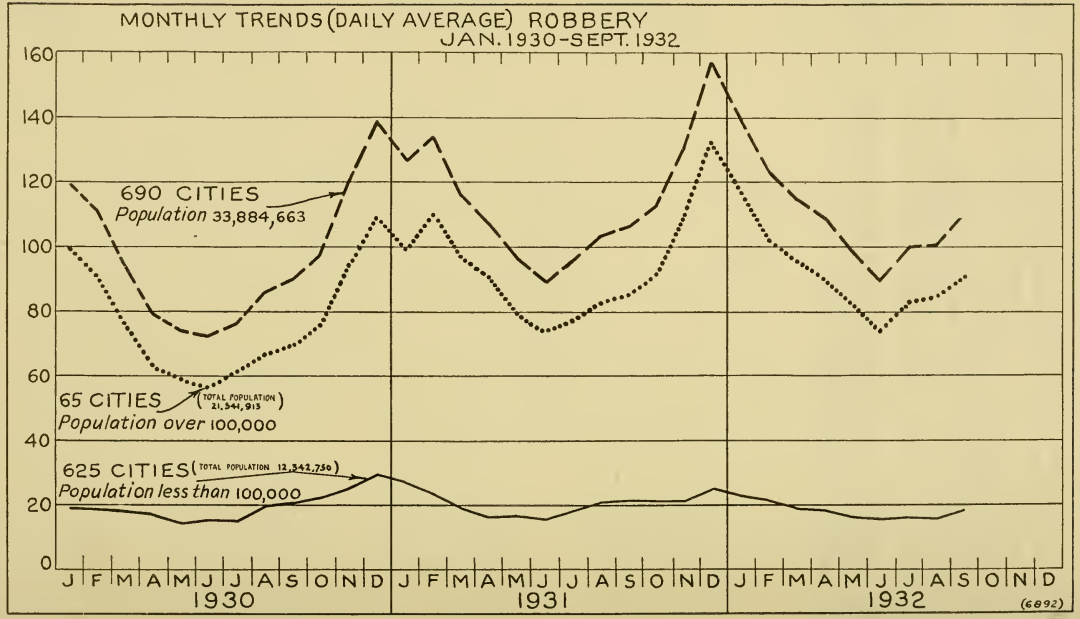
January, 1932	0.3	0.3	0.8	15.2	1.3	60.3	103.8	47.9
February, 1932	.3	.3	.8	11.6	1.6	56.0	97.0	40.3
March, 1932	.3	.2	.9	11.7	1.7	52.7	106.0	44.5
April, 1932	.3	.3	.6	9.5	1.7	50.3	95.5	43.1
May, 1932	.3	.3	.8	10.5	1.9	47.8	99.4	43.6
June, 1932	.5	.1	.6	9.4	1.4	47.6	93.0	38.5
July, 1932	.5	.1	.6	8.8	1.9	52.9	97.2	43.3
August, 1932	.3	.1	.7	10.7	1.5	53.1	104.5	42.8
September, 1932	.2	.2	.6	10.2	1.5	54.0	100.9	39.7

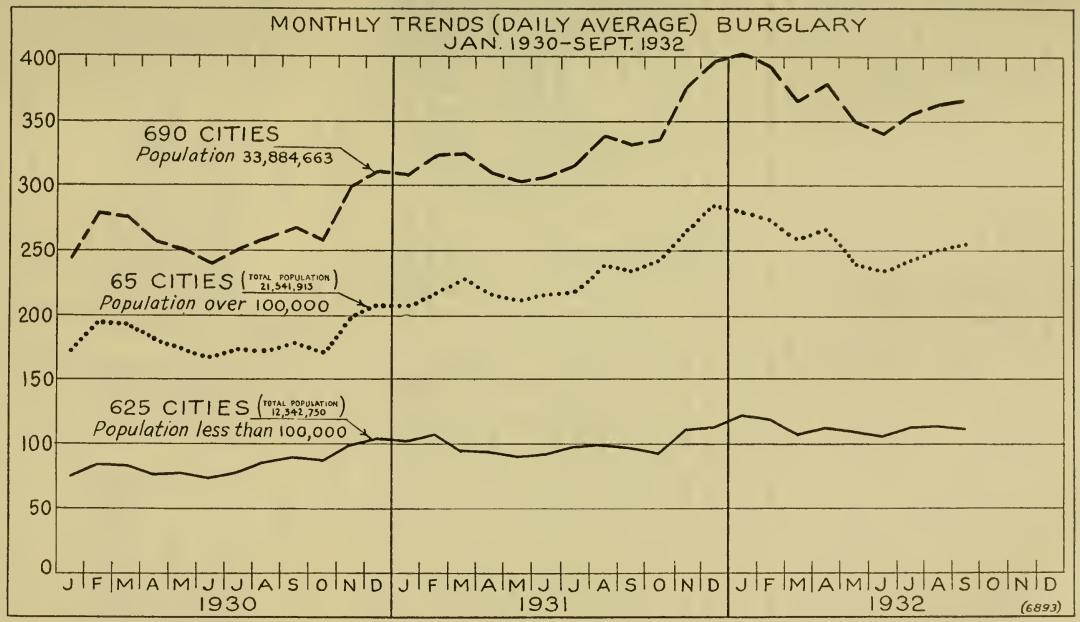
Robbery and Burglary—Breaking or Entering Trends, 1930–1932.

The charts which follow are based upon the average daily number of offenses of robbery and burglary—breaking or entering for 690 cities representing a total population of 33,884,663. The population is based on the 1930 census. The trends are shown also for 65 cities each having a population of 100,000 or more and 625 cities each having a population of less than 100,000.

The robbery chart, although indicating a decrease in the summer months of the past three years, shows a marked increase in December, 1930 and 1931, and a rise during the third quarter of the current year.

There appears to be an increase in the trend of burglary—breaking or entering, although during May and June of this year there was a sharp decline in offenses of this nature.


MONTHLY TRENDS (DAILY AVERAGE) ROBBERY
JAN. 1930 - SEPT. 1932
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
690 CITIES
Population 33,884,663
65 CITIES
(TOTAL POPULATION 21,541,913)
Population over 100,000
625 CITIES (TOTAL POPULATION 12,342,750)
Population less than 100,000
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1930
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1931
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1932
(6892)


MONTHLY TRENDS (DAILY AVERAGE) BURGLARY
JAN. 1930–SEPT. 1932
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
690 CITIES
Population 33,884,663
65 CITIES (TOTAL POPULATION 21,541,913)
Population over 100,000
625 CITIES (TOTAL POPULATION 12,342,750)
Population less than 100,000
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1930
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1931
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1932
(6893)

TABULATION OF STATISTICAL DATA FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

In the files of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington there are over three and a quarter million fingerprint records of individuals who have been arrested or committed to penal institutions in this and other countries. These records naturally contain considerable information concerning the types of persons who are taken into custody by the police for various offenses. In response to numerous requests the bureau decided in the early part of this year to compile certain data concerning these individuals, believing that such information would prove of value to those interested in crime and criminals. So that the information would be confined to police records, fingerprint cards received from prisons and other law-enforcement agencies not directly connected with the police were excluded. The information tabulated, therefore, is based solely upon the records of those persons who were fingerprinted at the time of their arrest by police departments throughout the United States. The tabulations can not be taken as an indication of the amount of crime committed, nor can they be interpreted as representing all arrests made by police departments throughout the country, because all persons arrested are not fingerprinted. The tables which follow represent the information compiled during the period from February to September, 1932, inclusive, concerning 207,694 individuals whose fingerprints were forwarded to the United States Bureau of Investigation by police departments.

The first table shows the number of fingerprint cards received with the per cent distribution by offense, using the uniform classification of offenses as the basis for the division. It will be noted that arrests for suspicion and investigation, disorderly conduct and vagrancy, and burglary constitute practically 49 per cent of the entire number of records received. The number of arrests for burglary and larceny, as reflected by the fingerprint cards received, forms a great portion of those taken into custody for major offenses. Arrests for offenses of felonious homicide constituted slightly less than 2 per cent of the whole number.

Arrests, February 1–September 30, 1932, inclusive

Offenses	Records received	Per cent distribution	Offenses	Records received	Per cent distribution
Felonious homicide	4,029	1.9	Narcotic drug laws	1,884	0.9
Rape	2,720	1.3	Driving while intoxicated	3,104	1.5
Robbery	11,393	5.5	Liquor laws	11,494	5.5
Assault	13,610	6.6	Drunkenness	7,423	3.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	21,224	10.2	Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	21,304	10.3
Larceny—theft	26,564	12.8	Gambling	1,228	0.6
Auto theft	7,462	3.6	Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	2,490	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,051	1.9	Suspicion and investigation	32,323	15.6
Embezzlement and fraud	7,330	3.5	Not stated	4,139	2.0
Carrying concealed weapons	4,345	2.1	Other offenses	11,048	5.3
Sex offenses (except rape)	5,296	2.5			
Offenses against family and children	3,233	1.6	Total	207,694	100.0

The next table shows the number of persons arrested, according to offense and age groups, as reflected by the fingerprint records examined.

It will be noted that there were 32,287 persons taken into custody whose ages were less than 20 years. This number constitutes about 16 per cent of the entire number of records received. There were

prints received for 49,048 persons whose ages range from 20 to 24 years, inclusive. This number was 23.5 per cent of the entire number of records examined. Of those taken into custody for robbery, about 21 per cent were less than 20 years of age, while 31.5 per cent of those fingerprinted for burglary had not yet reached 20. The number of persons under 20 arrested for auto theft was 3,066 or 41 per cent of the total. Of those fingerprinted whose ages were less than 25, the greatest number for any particular year were the prints received for individuals aged 19 years, which was 10,926, or slightly more than 5 per cent of the entire number received.

It should be borne in mind that the above figures do not relate to all fingerprint cards received by the United States Bureau of Investigation, but are confined to those records received from police departments on individuals arrested by them.

Arrests, February 1 through September 30, 1932, inclusive

	Age											
	Age not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Felonious homicide	13	5	7	25	56	99	122	127	141	135	177	156
Rape	5	4	7	47	96	154	205	195	199	157	155	135
Robbery	27	15	34	173	439	747	931	851	830	840	732	694
Assault	35	10	9	89	168	314	441	392	515	551	517	575
Burglary—breaking or entering	52	139	174	962	1,684	1,902	1,841	1,431	1,292	1,255	1,135	1,000
Larceny—theft	63	128	161	759	1,276	1,811	1,756	1,512	1,485	1,444	1,213	1,177
Auto theft	13	44	81	402	752	948	839	533	534	491	381	347
Forgery and counterfeiting	16	3	5	35	67	115	123	159	154	181	170	180
Embezzlement and fraud	10	2	2	14	40	86	128	163	179	222	251	259
Carrying concealed weapons	9	1	4	33	111	176	205	213	221	223	203	207
Sex offenses (except rape)	6	3	5	49	81	138	201	197	221	299	305	312
Offenses against family and children	7	6	10	14	26	38	56	70	89	112	105	103
Narcotic drug laws	5	0	0	0	7	14	19	25	38	52	57	78
Driving while intoxicated	5	0	0	2	9	28	44	54	93	109	107	123
Liquor laws	23	1	7	18	50	147	227	257	376	413	423	429
Drunkenness	35	0	4	16	38	80	153	141	202	216	250	261
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	60	19	28	224	538	944	1,194	1,013	1,187	1,230	1,074	1,068
Gambling	4	1	0	6	14	20	19	24	31	47	55	43
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	6	1	2	25	43	96	127	124	161	166	150	156
Suspicion and investigation	88	88	114	324	771	1,337	1,508	1,258	1,563	1,567	1,510	1,436
Not stated	27	13	16	52	95	136	157	120	170	180	195	163
Other offenses	34	36	42	190	363	567	630	531	538	536	469	457
Totals	543	519	712	3,459	6,774	9,897	10,926	9,390	10,219	10,426	9,634	9,379
Per cent distribution	.3	.2	.3	1.7	3.3	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5

	Age—Continued						
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total
Felonious homicide	857	646	534	360	226	331	4,029
Rape	451	285	194	144	101	186	2,720
Robbery	2,456	1,307	666	327	156	118	11,393
Assault	2,808	2,297	1,778	1,268	836	1,007	13,610
Burglary—breaking or entering	3,486	2,086	1,239	709	446	403	21,224
Larceny—theft	4,571	3,311	2,300	1,468	991	1,138	26,564
Auto theft	1,072	529	268	139	60	29	7,462
Forgery and counterfeiting	860	669	549	326	220	219	4,051
Embezzlement and fraud	1,295	1,441	1,170	842	547	679	7,330
Carrying concealed weapons	926	634	449	298	205	227	4,345
Sex offenses (except rape)	1,125	724	543	413	247	427	5,296
Offenses against family and children	656	620	527	359	206	229	3,233
Narcotic drug laws	359	400	350	199	125	156	1,884
Driving while intoxicated	593	608	510	378	228	213	3,104
Liquor laws	2,219	1,890	1,672	1,257	928	1,157	11,494
Drunkenness	1,236	1,241	1,140	882	657	871	7,423
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	4,057	2,963	2,079	1,363	961	1,302	21,304
Gambling	272	235	208	107	66	76	1,228
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	543	337	246	138	77	92	2,490
Suspicion and investigation	5,758	4,511	3,371	2,415	1,749	2,935	32,323
Not stated	782	689	502	363	193	286	4,139
Other offenses	1,964	1,460	1,185	837	569	640	11,048
Totals	38,346	28,883	21,480	14,592	9,794	12,721	207,694
Per cent distribution	18.5	13.9	10.4	7.0	4.7	6.1	100.0

The following table shows the percentage of those having previous police records in the files of the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington. The table is based on the number of prints received from February to September, 1932, inclusive, showing arrests by police officers.

The percentages do not necessarily mean that the records constituted convictions, but merely signify that the person has been taken into custody on some previous occasion and a record of the arrest submitted to Washington. At the same time a great majority of the records showed convictions.

It will be noted that the percentage of repeaters for arrests for violations of the narcotic drug laws was 54.8, the highest percentage of any of the groups of offenses. Forgery and counterfeiting also showed a considerably high average of persons having previous records. Robbery, disorderly conduct and vagrancy, and embezzlement and fraud showed about the same percentages. Felonious homicide and rape had the comparatively low percentage of 21 and 20.5, respectively, for persons having previous records.

Arrests, February 1–September 30, 1932, inclusive

	PERCENTAGE—PREVIOUS RECORDS
Narcotic drug laws	54. 8
Forgery and counterfeiting	42. 0
Robbery	38. 8
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	38. 6
Embezzlement and fraud	38. 2
Drunkenness	36. 0
Burglary—breaking or entering	35. 0
Larceny—theft	32. 8
Auto theft	32. 1
Suspicion and investigation	30. 5
Other offenses	28. 9
Carrying concealed weapons	27. 3
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	27. 0
Assault	24. 9
Sex offenses (except rape)	24. 1
Offenses against family and children	23. 3
Gambling	22. 5
Liquor laws	21. 9
Felonious homicide	21. 0
Rape	20. 5
Driving while intoxicated	20. 1

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* 9358.5a3

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume III - Number 4

FOURTH QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1932

Issued by the
United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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ADVISORY

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
(II)

FEB 28 1933

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

Volume 3 | January, 1933 | Number 4

Contents of Fourth Quarterly Bulletin.

Extent of reporting area.
Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to population.
Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1932.
Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1931–32.
Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to geographic location.
Offenses of burglary and robbery, 1930–1932.
Statistical data from fingerprint cards.

The term "Offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Felonious homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary-breaking or entering; larceny-theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" includes, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities the United States Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

The following table shows the number of cities from which returns were received for any one month during 1932. The number of cities contributing is shown according to the size of the city. The population represented by the contributing cities is likewise shown. The population figures for cities having over 10,000 people were obtained from the Bureau of the Census as estimated July 1, 1931. Similar estimates were not available for cities under 10,000, and the figures for them were taken from the 1930 census.

During 1930 there were 1,127 cities from which returns were received for any one month, representing a total population of 45,929,965 and during 1931 there were 1,511 cities which contributed one or more reports, representing a population of 51,145,734. During 1932 there were 1,578 cities in the United States from which one or more returns were received, representing a population of 53,212,230. In addition thereto, returns were received from sheriffs, State police, and officers in the possessions, but such returns were not included in the above figures.

During 1932 returns were received from 82 per cent of the cities over 10,000 in population, and these cities represented 82 per cent of the population of all cities over 10,000. In the group of cities over 250,000 in population only New York City and Atlanta, Ga., did not contribute returns during 1932; and of cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 only Reading, Pa., and Tulsa, Okla., did not contribute returns.

Population groups	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total	983	803	82	59,714,687	48,793,587	82
A. Cities over 250,000	37	35	95	29,435,800	22,067,900	75
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	55	96	7,787,612	7,530,212	97
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	103	96	93	6,852,807	6,353,911	93
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	185	166	90	6,445,336	5,830,013	90
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	601	451	75	9,193,132	7,011,551	76

The above table does not include 775 cities and rural townships, aggregating a total population of 4,418,643. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

Number of Cities Reporting.

The following table shows the number of current returns received each month during 1932. The table shows a steady increase from 1,381 in January to 1,459 in December. For December, 1930, 1,002 current returns were received and for December, 1931, 1,352 such returns were submitted. The figure for December, 1932, shows that a steady growth has been maintained in the number of current returns received.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	7	7	6
Arizona	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arkansas	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
California	107	106	106	109	109	110	110	111	110	111	112	109
Colorado	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	14	13
Connecticut	29	28	30	30	30	30	30	31	30	30	29	30
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	25	25	25	26	25	26	26	26	27	26	27	27
Georgia	13	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Idaho	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Illinois	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	71	72	69	69	70
Indiana	34	35	37	37	37	38	37	38	40	38	37	39
Iowa	24	24	24	25	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Kansas	25	27	27	25	23	26	27	26	25	27	27	27
Kentucky	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	13
Louisiana	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	8
Maine	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Maryland	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts	84	83	87	86	86	87	86	86	86	86	86	86
Michigan	99	106	113	113	117	121	120	120	122	121	122	122

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Minnesota	36	35	35	39	40	40	39	38	38	38	39	40
Mississippi	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Missouri	22	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Montana	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	8
Nebraska	14	15	14	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16
Nevada	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
New Jersey	127	129	131	131	130	130	131	132	129	131	131	132
New Mexico	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New York	133	136	134	136	136	136	137	136	136	136	137	137
North Carolina	19	17	18	19	19	20	20	19	20	20	20	18
North Dakota	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ohio	104	104	100	101	98	94	97	98	102	101	103	103
Oklahoma	30	29	29	25	25	26	29	28	28	27	27	28
Oregon	15	14	14	13	14	13	14	14	14	14	13	13
Pennsylvania	99	88	85	102	108	107	105	109	112	117	117	119
Rhode Island	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
South Carolina	5	5	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	4	4	5
South Dakota	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Tennessee	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	9
Texas	38	39	38	38	35	37	37	36	37	33	34	33
Utah	5	8	5	10	8	7	9	8	8	9	8	7
Vermont	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	11	11	11
Virginia	23	24	21	24	23	24	23	24	23	23	22	22
Washington	17	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
West Virginia	11	13	14	12	14	13	13	14	16	16	15	16
Wisconsin	30	32	34	35	36	36	35	33	33	35	35	35
Wyoming	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Total number contributing	1,381	1,385	1,393	1,424	1,428	1,437	1,440	1,442	1,450	1,454	1,456	1,459

Offenses Known to the Police, Number and Rates, by Population Groups.

In Table 1 are shown the number of offenses and rates per 100,000 for 1932, the figures being given for six groups of cities, the subdivision being on the basis of population.

On the whole, it appears from the table that the crime rates are higher in the larger cities than in the smaller ones. This is particularly noticeable in the case of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, and auto theft.

As to murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, the rate varies generally with the size of the city, the exception being that the rate for cities between 25,000 and 50,000 in population is lower than the rates for the two smaller groups of cities. The rate for cities in the first group is 12 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the next largest group and is 77 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the smallest population group.

Cities of over 250,000 population have a much higher rate for manslaughter by negligence than any of the other groups of cities, it being 74 per cent higher than the rate for cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and 144 per cent higher than the rate for cities having a population between 25,000 and 50,000. All cities under 100,000 have approximately the same rate for this offense with the exception of cities having a population between 25,000 and 50,000. The rate for the latter group is 2.5.

As to the offense of rape, the highest rate (7.2) is for the first group of cities, and the second highest rate is for cities in the smallest population group. The lowest rate (4.8) is for cities having a population of 100,000 to 250,000 and those having a population of 25,000 to 50,000. The highest rate is 50 per cent greater than the lowest rate.

The rates for robbery are, without exception, higher for the large cities than for the smaller cities. The rate for cities in the first group is 117 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the second group and 333 per cent higher than for cities under 10,000 in population.

The highest crime rate for aggravated assault (57.8) is found in the third group of cities and it is 113 per cent higher than the lowest rate, which is for cities having a population under 10,000.

The burglary rate for cities in the second group (460) is 5.7 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the first group and is 70 per cent higher than the lowest rate, which is for cities having a population between 10,000 and 25,000.

For the offense of larceny the highest rate is found in the second group of cities, the rate (861.0) being 11 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the third group, 17 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the first group, and 83 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the sixth group.

For the offense of auto theft the rates vary without exception with the size of the city as is also true for the offense of robbery. The rate for the first group (497.0) is highest and is 24 per cent greater than the rate for the second group and 324 per cent greater than the rate for cities in the sixth group.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1932; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
31 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,043,400:								
Number of offenses known	1,698	1,224	1,440	34,628	10,212	87,248	147,839	99,621
Rate per 100,000	8.5	6.1	7.2	172.8	50.9	435.3	737.6	497.0
48 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,608,912:								
Number of offenses known	502	229	318	5,252	3,097	30,398	56,900	26,529
Rate per 100,000	7.6	3.5	4.8	79.5	46.9	460.0	861.0	401.4
85 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,720,988:								
Number of offenses known	352	173	294	4,345	3,304	20,656	44,296	17,906
Rate per 100,000	6.2	3.0	5.1	75.9	57.8	361.1	774.3	313.0
149 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,231,009:								
Number of offenses known	226	131	252	3,170	1,845	17,456	36,425	13,843
Rate per 100,000	4.3	2.5	4.8	60.6	35.3	333.7	696.3	264.6
358 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,564,198:								
Number of offenses known	301	159	305	2,407	1,952	15,074	30,955	9,492
Rate per 100,000	5.4	2.9	5.5	43.3	35.1	270.9	556.3	170.6
535 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,168,846:								
Number of offenses known	151	99	197	1,265	860	8,740	14,912	3,712
Rate per 100,000	4.8	3.1	6.2	39.9	27.1	275.8	470.6	117.1
Total, 1,206 cities; total population, 46,337,353:								
Number of offenses known	3,230	2,015	2,806	51,067	21,270	179,572	331,327	171,103
Rate per 100,000	7.0	4.3	6.1	110.2	45.9	387.5	715.0	369.1

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1932.

In Table 2 is shown the daily average of offenses known for each of the 12 months of 1932 for 1,206 miscellaneous cities. The total population represented by these cities is 46,337,353.

For the offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter the daily average is higher during the second quarter than during the first

quarter of the year and continues to rise during the third quarter. The highest daily average during the year is 10.9 for the month of July and the lowest is 7.6 for October. The July figure is 28 per cent higher than that for January and 43 per cent above the October figure. The daily average for December (9.3) is 9 per cent higher than that for January.

The table shows that the daily average for manslaughter by negligence is higher during the first and fourth quarters than it was during the second and third quarters of the year. The lowest daily average (4.2) is for July and the highest daily average (6.5) occurs during February and November. This figure is 55 per cent higher than the July average.

Variations in the daily average for rape are rather irregular. However, the third quarter of the year shows a higher average than any of the other quarters. The daily average for September (8.7) is 40 per cent higher than the daily average for the month of December.

Starting with the figure for January, the average for the offense of robbery shows a regular downward trend to a low point of 113.2 for June and thereafter shows a regular upward trend to a high point of 183.4 for December. The January figure is 52 per cent higher and the December figure is 62 per cent higher than the average for June.

The trend of the daily averages for aggravated assault is similar to that for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, the highest average occurring in July. This similarity is interesting, because aggravated assaults are those which threaten serious bodily harm and the classification includes attempted murders. The average for July is 38 per cent above the figure for January.

The averages for burglary show a seasonal trend similar to that shown by the averages for robbery. However, the downward trend of the burglary averages during the first six months and the upward trend during the last six months of the year are not as regular as was the case in connection with the offense of robbery. The robbery figure for December is higher than the figure for January, whereas for burglary the opposite is true. The January daily average for burglary (522.1) is 12 per cent higher than the average for June.

The larceny-theft daily average shows a decrease during the first quarter to the lowest average for the year (822.8), which occurs in the month of March. The second quarter shows an increase over the first quarter and there is an additional increase in the third and fourth quarters. The highest daily average (1,017.8) occurs in November, and it is 24 per cent greater than the daily average for March.

The daily averages for auto theft show a decrease from January through March but show a sharp increase to the high point of the year for April (514.6). This high daily average is followed by a substantial decrease to 442.5 for July. The averages for the fourth quarter are on the whole above those for the third quarter, although the average for December is the lowest for the year. The average for April (514.6) is 17 per cent higher than that for December (438.8).

TABLE 2.—*Daily average offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1932; 1,206 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 46,337,353]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	8.5	6.0	7.5	172.2	49.5	522.1	866.1	493.0
February	8.4	6.5	7.9	150.4	53.8	507.0	842.8	469.6
March	8.2	5.1	7.6	138.4	49.4	481.1	822.8	448.1
April	9.0	5.2	7.7	129.0	59.9	495.3	886.9	514.6
May	8.3	5.2	7.5	120.1	61.5	467.3	859.3	471.6
June	9.0	4.8	8.0	113.2	62.4	464.1	864.2	443.2
July	10.9	4.2	7.4	118.7	68.1	481.2	864.8	442.5
August	9.4	4.6	8.6	119.5	63.7	487.8	914.3	457.8
September	8.3	5.4	8.7	128.1	62.5	491.2	946.4	459.3
October	7.6	6.2	7.8	145.9	57.2	481.0	1,015.0	491.4
November	9.0	6.5	7.2	155.2	54.8	509.2	1,017.8	481.2
December	9.3	6.4	6.2	183.4	54.6	501.3	961.9	408.8

Daily Averages, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–32.

Table 3 shows the daily average of offenses known to the police for 70 cities over 100,000 in population. For purposes of comparison the number of offenses and the daily average are shown for the years 1931 and 1932.

The table shows that there have been the following substantial decreases in the rates for 1932 as compared with those for 1931:

	Per cent
Manslaughter by negligence	18.9
Aggravated assault	10.8
Auto theft	15.7

The only substantial increase shown is in the daily average for burglary, which is 9.9 per cent higher in 1932 than it was in 1931. The other offenses in which an increase is shown are as follows:

	Per cent
Murder	2.6
Rape	3.1
Larceny	1.2

The daily average for robbery shows a decrease of 3.7 per cent.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to December, inclusive, 1931–32*

[Total population, 18,856,802]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known, 1931	1,437	1,362	1,156	18,714	9,777	67,003	148,333	85,605
Number of offenses known, 1932	1,477	1,090	1,223	18,106	8,752	73,845	150,472	72,325
Daily average, 1931	3.9	3.7	3.2	51.3	26.8	183.6	406.4	234.5
Daily average, 1932	4.0	3.0	3.3	49.5	23.9	201.8	411.1	197.6

Rates of Offenses by Geographic Divisions.

In Tables 4 to 12 there are shown the rates per 100,000 for each month of the year, the cities being divided into groups according to their geographic location. The tables are designed to show the variation in crime rates from month to month during the year and the difference in such variations among the different geographic subdivisions of the country. The size of the crime rate for one geographic division should not be compared with that of another, since in each geographic division there are included cities of all population groups and the major portion of the population of one geographic division may consist of large cities, whereas the major portion of another geographic division may include principally the smaller cities. As was pointed out in connection with Table 1, the crime rate is on the whole higher for large cities than for small cities.

For the offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter the monthly variations in the crime rates differ among the various geographic subdivisions. In several, the highest rate is found for the month of July. This is to be expected, since the highest daily average as shown in Table 2 occurs in the month of July. However, for the New England States the highest crime rate for murder occurs in January and December, and it is approximately 400 per cent greater than the lowest monthly rate which occurs in April and November. In connection with Table 2 it was observed that the highest daily average for the 1,206 cities represented therein was only 43 per cent above the lowest daily average. This indicates that among the geographic divisions there will be found greater monthly variations in the crime rates. This should be expected, since the number of cities and the population represented for each group in Tables 4 to 12 are considerably smaller than in Table 2.

Throughout all the offense classifications it will be observed that the variations in the monthly crime rates differ from one geographic division to another, as was seen in the case of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

An examination of Table 2 disclosed that for the offense of robbery the daily average decreased regularly during the first six months of 1932 and increased regularly during the last six months of the year. This general trend is noticeable in the tables showing the monthly crime rates for the cities according to geographic location but the variation is not so regular.

In general, the variation in the monthly rates for burglary among the several geographic subdivisions shows a similarity to the variations in the daily averages for this offense as shown in Table 2. However, there are some exceptions, notably in the West North Central States, where the highest monthly crime rate occurs in July, although for the 1,206 cities the July daily average is comparatively low. The Mountain States likewise show the highest crime rate for July, with the second and third quarters having rates considerably higher than occurred during the first and fourth quarters.

The variations in the monthly rates for larceny-theft in the several geographic groups follow in a general way the variation in the daily averages for the total of 1,206 cities as shown in Table 2. The same is true with regard to the offense of auto theft, with the exception that the monthly rates for the Mountain States are considerably higher

for the first six months than they are for the second half of the year.

The grouping of the various States according to geographic location is identical with that employed by the United States Bureau of the Census in the decennial census of 1930.

TABLE 4.—*Rate per 100,000 offenses known to the police, 1932*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[142 cities, representing a population of 5,222,055]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.21	0.21	0.52	2.76	1.44	27.15	40.08	25.18
February	.08	.15	.40	2.81	1.32	22.18	34.55	19.57
March	.08	.17	.27	3.06	1.70	24.22	40.83	23.73
April	.04	.19	.34	2.95	1.61	21.91	45.48	25.83
May	.10	.29	.50	1.97	1.55	22.19	45.67	23.11
June	.11	.29	.46	1.86	1.09	23.06	46.25	20.95
July	.13	.42	.57	1.84	1.59	24.22	49.54	19.15
August	.13	.25	.92	1.99	1.59	22.50	48.64	18.61
September	.13	.29	.54	1.97	1.61	22.27	46.25	21.45
October	.06	.29	.27	2.70	1.61	23.99	55.09	27.19
November	.04	.46	.36	2.05	1.53	26.33	50.34	26.23
December	.21	.57	.19	2.51	1.51	27.15	49.83	23.78

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[304 cities, representing a population of 9,561,842]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.40	0.84	0.49	4.78	2.84	18.53	24.93	14.84
February	.37	.78	.52	4.31	2.89	15.94	22.18	14.01
March	.36	.72	.58	3.73	2.61	17.02	22.27	14.30
April	.29	.74	.59	2.97	3.26	16.59	25.06	16.38
May	.39	.67	.47	2.60	3.23	16.50	27.26	15.40
June	.40	.59	.60	3.15	3.48	16.71	28.75	13.22
July	.48	.46	.55	3.20	3.56	17.59	28.20	11.85
August	.33	.61	.55	2.60	3.29	16.69	30.03	10.87
September	.31	.71	.56	2.95	3.06	16.59	29.36	12.33
October	.38	.82	.58	3.57	2.89	16.97	32.49	16.51
November	.43	.82	.47	4.64	2.83	17.73	30.53	15.36
December	.35	.76	.47	5.02	2.82	16.79	27.61	14.47

TABLE 6.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932*

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[309 cities, representing a population of 13,117,603]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.50	0.27	0.53	18.04	3.19	36.61	56.53	38.35
February	.45	.32	.46	14.22	3.21	32.06	51.50	33.45
March	.46	.21	.43	14.54	3.32	33.37	53.73	34.46
April	.55	.19	.48	13.59	3.77	33.61	58.75	41.33
May	.34	.18	.50	13.64	4.14	32.97	59.68	38.65
June	.45	.23	.67	11.69	3.84	29.74	59.26	35.29
July	.56	.18	.48	13.39	4.63	30.81	58.65	36.80
August	.73	.21	.58	13.43	4.12	33.07	63.68	40.37
September	.47	.22	.69	14.72	4.28	32.48	65.58	36.74
October	.43	.27	.75	17.34	3.80	31.95	73.53	38.96
November	.47	.27	.48	17.57	3.51	32.73	65.26	34.75
December	.60	.27	.41	20.02	3.34	32.15	63.75	30.78

TABLE 7.—*Rate per 100,000 offenses known to the police, 1932*

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[121 cities, representing a population of 4,269,236]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.35	0.14	0.33	12.39	1.85	22.14	50.78	31.13
February	.59	.09	.21	10.21	1.92	23.63	48.74	35.44
March	.56	.12	.59	9.53	1.43	25.11	51.02	32.35
April	.56	.05	.42	8.71	2.46	27.10	58.18	36.96
May	.54	.05	.37	8.53	1.92	29.94	57.18	33.80
June	.47	.07	.26	6.91	2.01	26.75	52.44	31.81
July	.87	.05	.35	8.36	2.69	30.26	56.66	31.41
August	.47	.12	.30	7.59	2.08	29.16	59.05	32.37
September	.42	.14	.54	7.66	1.87	28.15	63.78	35.37
October	.47	.14	.37	8.15	1.92	29.23	65.63	36.12
November	.61	.07	.33	9.67	2.06	30.01	64.09	33.33
December	.66	.21	.40	12.95	1.85	29.94	56.38	29.54

TABLE 8.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[82 cities, representing a population of 3,621,466]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	1.41	0.47	0.41	10.24	8.20	40.76	77.29	39.21
February	1.16	.39	.86	7.81	8.34	38.71	68.78	36.17
March	1.44	.58	.22	6.63	7.62	36.01	70.80	35.43
April	1.27	.36	.50	7.40	7.62	36.73	68.29	36.28
May	1.30	.33	.58	4.86	10.05	34.63	63.15	33.05
June	1.16	.41	.39	5.14	9.50	33.33	63.01	29.57
July	1.66	.44	.50	6.65	11.10	33.61	65.42	31.15
August	1.30	.33	.52	6.30	10.44	36.50	72.51	34.88
September	1.08	.47	.41	6.32	9.75	39.87	71.79	33.11
October	1.16	.47	.47	7.46	10.16	28.35	82.04	40.18
November	1.19	.44	.22	8.48	8.45	41.50	84.61	39.93
December	1.19	.41	.30	10.27	10.30	42.52	81.18	35.21

TABLE 9.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932*

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[26 cities, representing a population of 1,601,502]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	1.75	0.81	0.19	12.61	11.18	50.58	58.20	35.28
February	1.94	.87	.06	14.42	12.55	48.02	52.01	29.72
March	2.06	.44	.37	12.93	10.62	51.76	49.45	28.16
April	2.12	.69	.31	10.86	15.61	51.45	55.01	33.97
May	1.81	1.00	.06	8.30	14.11	39.46	52.01	31.47
June	2.25	.56	.31	10.49	15.92	45.08	52.08	29.47
July	2.00	.50	.25	9.30	15.42	52.95	52.70	30.85
August	1.87	.44	.37	9.74	15.49	53.70	56.82	28.72
September	2.31	.69	.50	9.80	14.61	44.83	57.51	29.16
October	1.37	1.06	.12	13.49	13.55	48.95	61.75	31.91
November	1.75	1.06	.06	16.17	12.36	56.82	60.26	31.35
December	2.06	.69	.37	19.17	14.36	57.76	58.82	31.85

TABLE 10.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932*

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[58 cities, representing a population of 2,783,450]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	1.15	0.18	0.29	11.42	4.67	49.94	106.34	45.34
February	.93	.54	.36	9.88	3.99	44.94	92.91	36.90
March	.79	.25	.72	8.87	5.25	44.80	84.86	34.02
April	1.58	.32	.65	9.20	6.32	46.09	90.50	35.42
May	1.72	.57	.65	9.02	6.32	45.23	82.42	35.82
June	1.40	.25	.43	8.98	7.04	41.39	74.33	35.64
July	1.90	.25	.47	8.23	7.29	46.60	87.27	41.35
August	1.40	.40	.47	8.12	8.08	46.92	80.44	42.07
September	1.54	.29	.36	6.47	6.36	38.44	80.51	37.18
October	1.29	.32	.32	7.09	4.99	42.32	90.68	38.19
November	1.44	.29	.61	9.63	4.99	39.77	105.23	38.80
December	1.22	.29	.65	12.36	4.56	45.99	113.82	40.56

TABLE 11.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932*

MOUNTAIN STATES

[34 cities, representing a population of 874,342]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.57	0.11	0.46	16.36	1.72	43.35	71.60	42.32
February	.46	(1)	.23	11.09	1.37	48.84	75.49	43.00
March	.80	.23	.23	12.70	1.14	45.63	83.95	34.54
April	.46	(1)	.23	9.04	1.14	52.38	84.75	40.49
May	.69	.11	.46	10.87	2.40	52.38	83.61	43.12
June	.23	.11	.23	6.86	1.83	53.63	76.51	38.09
July	.34	.11	(1)	9.61	1.60	56.04	75.03	36.48
August	.80	.34	.57	10.75	1.49	53.98	89.67	33.85
September	.11	(1)	.34	10.87	1.03	50.78	87.27	36.48
October	.57	(1)	.23	11.78	1.14	49.75	97.56	34.65
November	.91	.11	.11	12.24	1.49	44.03	101.79	39.69
December	.34	.11	(1)	12.01	2.40	39.23	88.98	30.19

[1] No offenses reported.

TABLE 12.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932*

PACIFIC STATES

[130 cities, representing a population of 5,285,857]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.30	0.34	0.83	15.27	1.34	60.39	103.52	48.68
February	.34	.30	.85	11.63	1.63	55.92	96.67	40.96
March	.34	.23	.91	11.63	1.72	52.86	105.32	45.33
April	.32	.28	.61	9.48	1.70	50.49	95.16	44.02
May	.32	.26	.81	10.52	1.95	48.09	98.91	44.52
June	.53	.15	.62	9.46	1.51	47.86	92.59	39.41
July	.49	.11	.61	8.74	1.91	52.65	96.81	43.99
August	.25	.15	.66	10.61	1.61	53.14	103.98	43.68
September	.25	.17	.57	10.18	1.59	53.88	100.61	40.32
October	.30	.26	.53	10.88	1.89	53.14	107.76	42.57
November	.40	.23	.91	10.92	1.65	51.59	110.52	42.36
December	.44	.28	.61	14.51	1.44	55.53	113.15	47.31

Offenses of Robbery and Burglary, 1930–1932.

Table 13 shows the daily average offenses of robbery for each month for 689 cities over the 3-year period from 1930 to 1932. Similar figures are shown for these cities subdivided into those over 100,000 in population and those under this figure.

The table shows that the daily average for 1931 was 19 per cent above the average for 1930. The daily average for 1932 showed an increase over that for the preceding year, but since the increase was less than 1 per cent it is not significant.

Of the 689 cities represented in the table, 65 were over 100,000 in population and represented a total population of 21,541,913. For this group of cities the increase of the daily averages for 1931 and 1932 over the 1930 average was larger than in the case of all 689 cities. However, it is seen that the daily average for the 624 cities under 100,000 in population shows but a slight increase from 1930 to 1931, and that the average for 1932 is less than the average for 1930.

For the total of 689 cities the figures for each year show a variation similar to that for the other years, the averages for the first and fourth quarters being higher than those for the second and third quarters. The same relationship exists among the figures for the 65 cities over 100,000 and the 624 cities under 100,000 in population.

During 1930, for the total of 689 cities the December high point of 138.3 is 92 per cent above the lowest average which occurred in June; in 1931 the highest daily average is 76 per cent above the lowest daily average for any one month; and for 1932 the highest daily average occurring in December is 70 per cent above the June figure.

As to the 65 cities over 100,000 in population, the highest daily average for 1930 is 92 per cent above the June figure; for 1931 the December figure is 80 per cent higher than the June average; and for 1932 the December average is 74 per cent above that for the month of June.

For the 624 cities under 100,000 in population, the December compilation for 1930 is 104 per cent above the May average for that year;

the January figure for 1931 is 73 per cent above the average for June; and for 1932 the December average is 56 per cent in excess of the June figure.

It will be observed that the widest variation in the daily averages by months occurs in 1930 and that the fluctuation in 1932 was less than in 1931. Furthermore, although the 65 cities over 100,000 show an increase in the daily average for 1932 over that for 1931, the 624 cities under 100,000 population showed a decrease in the 1932 average from both the 1930 and 1931 averages.

TABLE 13.—*Daily average, offenses of robbery known to the police, 1930–1932*

Month	689 cities (population 33,838,959)			65 cities over 100,000 (population 21,541,913)			624 cities under 100,000 (population 12,297,046)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	119.6	126.7	139.0	99.6	99.2	116.3	20.0	27.4	22.6
February	111.1	134.4	122.7	91.4	110.7	101.4	19.7	23.6	21.2
March	95.1	116.1	114.5	76.7	96.8	95.2	18.4	19.3	19.3
April	79.3	107.2	109.2	62.3	90.8	90.6	17.0	16.4	18.6
May	73.7	96.3	99.1	59.3	79.3	82.5	14.4	16.9	16.5
June	72.2	89.3	89.8	56.8	73.5	74.5	15.3	15.8	15.3
July	76.1	96.2	100.0	61.1	77.4	83.4	15.1	18.8	16.5
August	86.1	103.8	100.5	66.2	82.9	84.9	19.9	21.0	15.7
September	90.2	106.8	109.4	69.6	85.4	90.7	20.6	21.4	18.6
October	98.0	113.3	120.9	76.0	92.0	101.7	22.1	21.3	19.2
November	120.3	130.8	128.8	94.4	109.8	110.1	25.8	21.0	18.7
December	138.3	157.6	153.1	108.8	132.2	129.3	29.4	25.3	23.8
January to December	96.6	114.8	115.6	76.8	94.1	96.8	19.8	20.7	18.8

In Table 14 the daily average of offenses of burglary is shown for each month of 1930, 1931, and 1932 for the same cities that are included in Table 13. The daily average for the year is also shown in each instance.

For each of the three groups of cities the average for 1931 is higher than that for the preceding year, and the average for 1932 is higher than for 1931. It is interesting to note, however, that in each of the groups although the average for December, 1931, is greater than the average for December, 1930, the average for the corresponding month of 1932 is less than the figure for 1931, although it exceeds the figure for 1930.

On the whole, the daily averages for the three groups of cities show a variation from month to month similar to that shown by the daily averages for robbery for the same group of cities, but the variations for burglary are less regular.

The figures for burglary do not show so wide a variation for any one year as was shown by the robbery averages. For the total of 689 cities the highest average for 1930 occurs in December and is 30 per cent greater than the average for June. Similar increases occur in the figures for 65 cities over 100,000 in population and 624 cities under 100,000 in population.

There appears approximately the same per cent of difference between the lowest and the highest daily averages for 1931 as occurred in 1932. However, during 1932 the variation between the daily average in the middle of the year and that occurring at the end of the year is considerably less.

TABLE 14.—*Daily average, offenses of burglary known to the police, 1930–1932*

Month	689 cities (population 33,838,959)			65 cities over 100,000 (population 21,541,913)			624 cities under 100,000 (population 12,297,046)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	243.6	307.2	399.9	170.8	207.3	279.9	72.8	99.9	120.0
February	277.9	322.5	389.6	194.7	216.6	272.2	83.2	105.9	117.4
March	275.0	323.5	363.2	193.0	228.3	257.3	81.9	95.3	105.9
April	255.5	308.8	376.9	180.7	216.8	265.7	74.8	92.1	111.1
May	250.0	302.5	348.9	173.8	212.9	240.2	76.2	89.6	108.7
June	238.6	307.2	339.6	166.6	215.8	234.7	72.0	91.4	104.9
July	250.5	316.5	354.4	173.1	218.5	242.4	77.4	98.0	112.0
August	257.7	339.3	363.1	172.1	239.6	250.0	85.6	99.7	113.1
September	267.6	331.2	365.3	176.8	234.2	254.7	90.8	97.0	110.5
October	257.3	335.0	364.2	170.1	242.3	254.3	87.2	92.7	109.9
November	298.0	375.8	375.9	199.2	264.6	262.4	98.8	111.2	113.5
December	309.7	395.5	375.7	207.3	283.5	266.3	102.5	112.0	109.4
January to December	265.0	330.5	368.0	181.4	231.8	256.6	83.6	98.7	111.3

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The identification division of the United States Bureau of Investigation receives an average of 2,000 fingerprint records daily of individuals who have been arrested or committed to penal institutions in this and other countries. These records contain valuable information regarding the types of persons arrested for various offenses. Early in 1932 the United States Bureau of Investigation began tabulating information as to the type of crime committed, the place and date of arrest, the place of birth, nationality, age, sex, race, and previous record of the person arrested. In order that the information would be confined to police records, fingerprint cards received from prisons and other law-enforcement agencies not directly connected with the police were excluded. The information tabulated is, therefore, based solely upon the records of those persons who were fingerprinted at the time of their arrest by police departments throughout the United States. The tabulations can not be taken as an indication of the amount of crime committed, nor can they be interpreted as representing all arrests made by police departments throughout the country, because all persons arrested are not fingerprinted.

As shown in Table 15, during the 11-month period from February 1 to December 31, 1932, fingerprint records representing 277,778 arrests were examined. Of these, 42,700 (15.4 per cent) were instances where persons were arrested on suspicion or held for investigation, while 28,004 (10.1 per cent) were arrests for disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Arrests for larceny number 37,052 (13.3 per cent) and for burglary they numbered 28,366 (10.2 per cent). Arrests for these offenses accounted for 49 per cent of the total arrest records examined. The number of arrests for felonious homicide was 5,306 (1.9 per cent).

Arrests of males far exceeded the arrests of females, the latter numbering 20,551 or 7.4 per cent of the total. One out of 38 women arrested was charged with robbery, while 1 out of 17 men arrested was charged with that offense. A similar comparison for burglary, larceny, and violations of the narcotic drug laws gives the following results:

	Women	Men
Burglary	1 out of 42 arrested	1 out of 9 arrested.
Larceny	1 out of 6 arrested	1 out of 8 arrested.
Narcotic drug laws	1 out of 67 arrested	1 out of 111 arrested.

TABLE 15.—*Distribution of arrests*

[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

Offense charged	Number			Per cent distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Felonious homicide	5,306	4,844	462	1.91	1.88	2.25
Rape	3,620	3,620	0	1.30	1.41	0.00
Robbery	15,683	15,159	524	5.65	5.89	2.55
Assault	18,147	16,580	1,567	6.53	6.45	7.62
Burglary	28,366	27,871	495	10.22	10.84	2.41
Larceny–theft	37,052	33,608	3,444	13.34	13.06	16.76
Auto theft	9,929	9,771	158	3.57	3.80	0.77
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,169	4,755	414	1.86	1.85	2.01
Embezzlement and fraud	9,802	9,226	576	3.53	3.59	2.80
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,808	5,653	155	2.09	2.20	0.75
Sex offenses (except rape)	7,085	4,595	2,490	2.55	1.79	12.12
Offenses against family and children	4,228	4,047	181	1.52	1.57	0.88
Narcotic drug laws	2,648	2,335	313	0.95	0.91	1.52
Driving while intoxicated	4,230	4,136	94	1.52	1.61	0.46
Liquor laws	14,251	12,880	1,371	5.13	5.01	6.67
Drunkenness	10,110	9,416	694	3.64	3.66	3.38
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	28,004	25,538	2,466	10.09	9.93	12.00
Gambling	1,863	1,810	53	0.67	0.70	0.26
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,399	3,355	44	1.22	1.30	0.21
Suspicion and investigation	42,700	39,119	3,581	15.38	15.20	17.43
Offense not stated	5,010	4,686	324	1.80	1.82	1.58
All other offenses	15,368	14,223	1,145	5.53	5.53	5.57
Totals	277,778	257,227	20,551	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 16 shows the number of persons of individual age groups who were arrested for each of the offenses listed and Table 17 is the percentage distribution of the same arrest records. These tables show that youths aged 19 accounted for 14,518 (5.2 per cent) of the arrest records, the largest number contributed by any single age group. A total of 55,726 (20.1 per cent) were under 21 years of age. Persons aged between 21 and 24, inclusive, numbered 53,089 (19.1 per cent), making a total of 108,815 (39.2 per cent) under 25 years of age.

TABLE 16.—*Arrests by age groups*

[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Felonious homicide	14	6	10	36	75	139	158	166	197	195	235	196
Rape	5	4	7	60	125	205	263	259	267	213	202	174
Robbery	31	20	45	237	631	1,023	1,264	1,146	1,126	1,169	1,002	975
Assault	39	11	12	108	237	424	579	531	679	719	695	805
Burglary	61	201	245	1,280	2,172	2,540	2,430	1,918	1,720	1,683	1,509	1,322
Larceny–theft	68	201	212	1,069	1,743	2,464	2,459	2,055	2,024	1,997	1,685	1,636
Auto theft	13	54	103	575	1,014	1,243	1,087	738	700	630	495	456
Forgery and counterfeiting	16	3	6	40	88	145	157	191	209	219	207	231
Embezzlement and fraud	10	2	3	20	57	123	167	203	240	305	339	358
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	11	1	4	53	138	229	272	281	295	314	277	281
Sex offenses (except rape)	8	4	8	77	106	194	255	274	308	402	406	421
Offenses against family and children	7	6	11	15	28	49	72	84	111	137	126	146
Narcotic drug laws	6				8	19	30	31	50	77	84	102
Driving while intoxicated	7			4	12	37	54	77	120	150	155	173
Liquor laws	31	1	9	22	65	171	278	336	450	520	528	563
Drunkenness	43	1	5	23	55	124	200	208	283	273	321	358
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	83	22	36	285	723	1,228	1,564	1,340	1,568	1,615	1,432	1,397
Gambling	4	1	1	10	24	28	27	40	51	70	82	65
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	9	1	2	27	65	138	174	168	214	237	211	195
Suspicion and investigation	96	116	152	430	1,011	1,746	1,977	1,691	2,011	2,109	1,975	1,944
Offense not stated	29	13	21	61	115	170	190	138	208	230	229	203
All other offenses	40	64	75	287	495	775	861	714	746	736	659	657
Total	631	732	967	4,719	8,987	13,214	14,518	12,589	13,577	14,000	12,854	12,658

TABLE 16.—*Arrests by age groups*—Continued

	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total
Felonious homicide	1,111	858	673	483	296	458	5,306
Rape	609	389	264	193	148	243	3,620
Robbery	3,425	1,816	925	457	213	178	15,682
Assault	3,747	3,026	2,352	1,690	1,117	1,376	18,147
Burglary	4,694	2,854	1,670	949	583	535	28,366
Larceny—theft	6,418	4,628	3,265	2,134	1,390	1,604	37,052
Auto theft	1,434	717	362	186	77	45	9,929
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,102	851	711	424	279	290	5,169
Embezzlement and fraud	1,724	1,882	1,588	1,125	733	923	9,802
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,236	850	605	403	266	292	5,808
Sex offenses (except rape)	1,480	979	706	542	341	574	7,085
Offenses against family and children	869	818	716	468	277	288	4,228
Narcotic drug laws	491	557	488	294	171	240	2,648
Driving while intoxicated	818	826	677	502	305	313	4,230
Liquor laws	2,753	2,365	2,051	1,544	1,118	1,446	14,251
Drunkenness	1,696	1,702	1,517	1,207	888	1,206	10,110
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	5,358	3,885	2,751	1,787	1,236	1,694	28,004
Gambling	392	358	313	172	114	111	1,863
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	726	483	345	185	100	119	3,399
Suspicion and investigation	7,662	5,965	4,499	3,243	2,359	3,714	42,700
Offense not stated	976	841	616	418	226	326	5,010
All other offenses	2,713	2,039	1,623	1,176	781	927	15,368
Total	51,434	38,689	28,707	19,582	13,018	16,902	277,778

TABLE 17.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Felonious homicide	0.26	0.11	0.19	0.68	1.41	2.62	2.98	3.13	3.71	3.68	4.43	3.69
Rape	.14	.11	.19	1.66	3.45	5.66	7.27	7.15	7.38	5.88	5.58	4.81
Robbery	.20	.13	.29	1.51	4.02	6.52	8.06	7.31	7.18	7.45	6.39	6.22
Assault	.21	.06	.07	.60	1.31	2.34	3.19	2.93	3.74	3.96	3.83	4.44
Burglary	.22	.71	.86	4.51	7.66	8.95	8.57	6.76	6.06	5.93	5.32	4.66
Larceny—theft	.18	.54	.57	2.89	4.70	6.65	6.64	5.55	5.46	5.39	4.55	4.42
Auto theft	.13	.54	1.04	5.79	10.21	12.52	10.95	7.43	7.05	6.35	4.99	4.59
Forgery and counterfeiting	.31	.06	.12	.77	1.70	2.81	3.04	3.70	4.04	4.24	4.00	4.47
Embezzlement and fraud	.10	.02	.03	.20	.58	1.25	1.70	2.07	2.45	3.11	3.46	3.65
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	.19	.02	.07	.91	2.38	3.94	4.68	4.84	5.08	5.41	4.77	4.84
Sex offenses (except rape)	.11	.06	.11	1.09	1.50	2.74	3.60	3.87	4.35	5.67	5.73	5.94
Offenses against family and children	.17	.14	.26	.35	.66	1.16	1.70	1.99	2.63	3.24	2.98	3.45
Narcotic drug laws	.23	.00	.00	.00	.30	.72	1.13	1.17	1.89	2.91	3.17	3.85
Driving while intoxicated	.17	.00	.00	.09	.28	.87	1.28	1.82	2.84	3.55	3.66	4.09
Liquor laws	.22	.01	.06	.15	.46	1.20	1.95	2.36	3.16	3.65	3.71	3.95
Drunkenness	.43	.01	.05	.23	.54	1.23	1.98	2.06	2.80	2.70	3.18	3.54
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	.30	.08	.13	1.02	2.58	4.39	5.58	4.79	5.60	5.77	5.11	4.99
Gambling	.21	.05	.05	.54	1.29	1.50	1.45	2.15	2.74	3.76	4.40	3.49
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	.26	.03	.06	.79	1.91	4.06	5.12	4.94	6.30	6.97	6.21	5.74
Suspicion and investigation	.22	.27	.36	1.01	2.37	4.09	4.63	3.96	4.71	4.94	4.63	4.55
Offense not stated	.58	.26	.42	1.22	2.30	3.39	3.79	2.75	4.15	4.59	4.57	4.05
All other offenses	.26	.42	.49	1.87	3.22	5.04	5.60	4.65	4.85	4.79	4.29	4.28
Total	.23	.26	.35	1.70	3.24	4.76	5.23	4.53	4.89	5.04	4.63	4.55

TABLE 17.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*—Continued

	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total
Felonious homicide	20.94	16.17	12.68	9.10	5.58	8.64	100.00
Rape	16.82	10.75	7.02	5.33	4.09	6.71	100.00
Robbery	21.84	11.58	5.90	2.91	1.36	1.13	100.00
Assault	20.65	16.67	12.96	9.31	6.16	7.57	100.00
Burglary	16.55	10.06	5.89	3.35	2.06	1.88	100.00
Larceny—theft	17.32	12.49	8.81	5.76	3.75	4.33	100.00
Auto theft	14.44	7.22	3.65	1.87	.78	.45	100.00
Forgery and counterfeiting	21.32	16.46	13.76	8.20	5.40	5.60	100.00
Embezzlement and fraud	17.59	19.20	16.20	11.48	7.48	9.43	100.00
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	21.28	14.63	10.42	6.94	4.58	5.02	100.00
Sex offenses (except rape)	20.89	13.82	9.96	7.65	4.81	8.10	100.00
Offenses against family and children	20.55	19.35	16.93	11.07	6.55	6.82	100.00
Narcotic drug laws	18.54	21.03	18.43	11.10	6.46	9.07	100.00
Driving while intoxicated	19.34	19.53	16.00	11.87	7.21	7.40	100.00
Liquor laws	19.32	16.60	14.38	10.82	7.85	10.15	100.00
Drunkenness	16.78	16.83	15.00	11.94	8.78	11.92	100.00
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	19.13	13.87	9.82	6.38	4.41	6.05	100.00
Gambling	21.04	19.22	16.80	9.23	6.12	5.96	100.00
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	21.36	14.21	10.15	5.44	2.94	3.51	100.00
Suspicion and investigation	17.94	13.97	10.54	7.59	5.52	8.70	100.00
Offense not stated	19.48	16.79	12.30	8.34	4.51	6.51	100.00
All other offenses	17.65	13.27	10.56	7.65	5.08	6.03	100.00
Total	18.52	13.93	10.33	7.04	4.69	6.08	100.00

Examination of Table 18 reveals that of each 100 persons arrested for the following offenses the number stated were persons under 21 years of age: Auto theft, 48; burglary, 38; robbery, 28; and larceny, 28. By reference to Table 17 it is seen that persons under 25 years of age constituted the following number of each 100 arrested for the following offenses: Auto theft, 71; burglary, 60; robbery, 55; larceny, 47; and felonious homicide, 27. Of each 100 arrested for felonious homicide, 21 were persons between the ages of 25 and 29, inclusive.

TABLE 18.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 21 years of age*

[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

Offense	Total number of persons arrested	Number of persons arrested under 21 years of age	Percentage of persons arrested under 21 years of age
Felonious homicide	5,306	590	11.12
Rape	3,620	923	25.49
Robbery	15,683	4,366	27.84
Assault	18,147	1,902	10.50
Burglary	28,366	10,786	38.02
Larceny—theft	37,052	10,203	27.54
Auto theft	9,929	4,814	48.48
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,169	630	12.20
Embezzlement and fraud	9,802	575	5.85
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,808	978	16.84
Sex offenses (except rape)	7,085	918	12.97
Offenses against family and children	4,228	265	6.26
Narcotic drug laws	2,648	88	3.32
Driving while intoxicated	4,230	184	4.34
Liquor laws	14,251	882	6.19
Drunkenness	10,110	616	6.10
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	28,004	5,198	18.57
Gambling	1,863	131	7.03
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,399	575	16.91
Suspicion and investigation	42,700	7,123	16.69
Offense not stated	5,010	708	14.13
All other offenses	15,368	3,271	21.29
Total	277,778	55,726	20.06

Table 19 shows for each offense the percentage of those arrested who had a previous fingerprint record in the files of the identification division of the United States Bureau of Investigation. The table shows that 55.1 per cent of those arrested for violations of narcotic drug laws had been previously arrested or convicted for some offense. Persons arrested for forgery and counterfeiting showed the second highest percentage of repeaters, 42.5 per cent, while the lowest percentage of repeaters was 20.8 per cent for persons arrested for felonious homicide and driving while intoxicated.

It should be kept in mind that the figures in the following table do not mean that the percentage listed had been previously convicted. They mean merely that in the percentage of instances indicated the persons arrested during the period from February 1 to December 31, 1932, had at some previous time been fingerprinted and their prints forwarded to the identification division.

TABLE 19.—*Arrests, February 1 to December 31, 1932, inclusive*

PERCENTAGE—PREVIOUS RECORDS

Offense charged	Per cent	Offense charged	Per cent
Narcotic drug laws	55.1	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	27.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	42.5	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	27.7
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	39.7	Assault	25.8
Embezzlement and fraud	39.2	Sex offenses (except rape)	24.0
Robbery	39.0	Offenses against family and children	23.8
Drunkenness	36.4	Gambling	22.9
Burglary	35.5	Liquor laws	22.7
Larceny—theft	33.4	Rape	21.6
Auto theft	32.1	Felonious homicide	20.8
Suspicion and investigation	31.7	Driving while intoxicated	20.8
All other offenses	29.1		

At the end of December, 1932, there were 3,340,261 criminal fingerprint records on file in the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. The number of police departments, peace officers and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the bureau at the end of December totaled 5,282. During December, 1932, 355 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law-enforcement official or agency desiring to apprehend these individuals. Of each 100 fingerprints received during December, more than 44 were identified with criminal data in the files of the bureau. The index cards on file at the bureau containing the names or aliases of individuals with criminal records totaled 4,431,419 on December 31, 1932.

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